

Mr. Hafez in English



20
27

Primary

4

★ First Term ★

Mr. Ahmed Hafez

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Unit 1

The Five Senses



Learning Outcomes

تنتائج التعلم

Speaking

- Ask and answer questions about the importance of senses
- Talk about health habits in pairs
- Deliver a presentation on healthy eating habits

- طرح أسئلة والإجابة عنها حول أهمية الحواس
- الحديث عن العادات الصحية في ثنائيات
- تقديم عرض تقديمي حول عادات الأكل الصحية

Listening

- Identify vocabulary related to the five senses
- Answer comprehension questions in a listening dialog
- Recognize short and long vowels as in "pen" and "feed"

- تعرف مفردات متعلقة بالحواس الخمس
- الإجابة عن أسئلة الفهم في حوار استماع
- تمييز حروف العلة القصيرة والطويلة كما في كلمتي "pen" و "feed".

Reading

- Answer questions about healthy habits
- Identify the setting and characters
- Order daily events using sequence words

- الإجابة على الأسئلة المتعلقة بالعادات الصحية
- تعرف خلفية القصة والشخصيات
- ترتيب الأحداث اليومية باستخدام كلمات التسلسل

Writing

- Use the present simple tense to write meaningful sentences
- Write a daily routine using sequence words
- Plan a presentation on healthy eating habits

- استخدام زمن المضارع البسيط لكتابة جمل ذات معنى
- كتابة روتين يومي باستخدام كلمات التسلسل
- تخطيط لعرض تقديمي حول عادات الأكل الصحية

What are the Five Senses ?

Key Vocabulary



senses

الحواس



sight

حاسة البصر



hearing

حاسة السمع



smell

حاسة الشم



taste

حاسة التذوق



touch

حاسة اللمس



tongue

لسان



nose

أنف

Extra Vocabulary

No.	English	Arabic
1	amazing	مدهش
2	understand	يفهم
3	beautiful	جميل
4	garden	حديقة
5	safe	آمن
6	smoke	دخان
7	fire	نار
8	birds	طيور
9	singing	غناء / تغريد
10	flowers	زهور

No.	English	Arabic
11	butterflies	فراشات
12	colorful	ملون
13	world	عالم
14	healthy	صحي
15	habits	عادات
16	routine	روتين
17	important	مهم
18	excellent	ممتاز
19	question	سؤال
20	children	أطفال

Sense Organs – أعضاء الحواس

No.	Sense Organ	Definition (English)	المعنى بالعربية
1	 eyes (العينان)	The parts of the body we use to see .	الأجزاء من الجسم التي نستخدمها للرؤية.
2	 ears (الأذنان)	The parts of the body we use to hear .	الأجزاء من الجسم التي نستخدمها للسمع.
3	 nose (الأنف)	The part of the body we use to smell .	الجزء من الجسم الذي نستخدمه للشم.
4	 tongue (اللسان)	The part of the body we use to taste .	الجزء من الجسم الذي نستخدمه للتذوق.
5	 hands (اليدين)	The parts of the body we use to touch and feel.	الأجزاء من الجسم التي نستخدمها للمس والشعور.

I see with my eyes.

أنا أرى بعيني.



I hear with my ears.

أنا أسمع بأذني.



I smell with my nose.

أنا أشم بأنفي.



I taste with my tongue.

أنا أذوق بلساني.



I touch with my hands.

أنا ألمس بيدي.



★ SUMMARY OF THE LESSON ★

1



Ms. Mona talks to the students about the five senses.

تحدث الأستاذة منى مع الطلاب عن الحواس الخمس.

2



The students are in the school garden on a beautiful day.

الطلاب في حديقة المدرسة في يوم جميل.

3



Today, they learn about their amazing senses.

اليوم يتعلمون عن حواسهم المدهشة.

4



Our senses help us understand the world around us.

تساعدنا حواسنا على فهم العالم من حولنا.

5



We use our sense of hearing to hear birds singing.

نستخدم حاسة السمع لسماع تغريد الطيور.

6



We use our sense of smell to smell flowers.

نستخدم حاسة الشم لشم الزهور.

7



We use our sense of sight to see colorful butterflies.

نستخدم حاسة البصر لرؤية الفراشات الملونة.

8



Our senses help us stay safe every day.

تساعدنا حواسنا على البقاء آمنين كل يوم.

★ EXPRESSIONS & PREPOSITIONS ★

No.	Expression / Preposition	المعنى
1	Good morning	صباح الخير
2	talk about	يتحدث عن
3	learn about	يتعلم عن
4	understand the world	يفهم العالم
5	around us	من حولنا
6	hear birds singing	يسمع الطيور تغني
7	smell the flowers	يشم الزهور
8	stay safe	يبقى آمناً

★ VERB CONJUGATIONS ★

No.	Present	Past	Arabic Meaning
1	talk	talked	يتحدث
2	learn	learned	يتعلم
3	help	helped	يساعد
4	understand	understood	يفهم
5	hear	heard	يسمع
6	smell	smelled	يشم
7	see	saw	يرى
8	stay	stayed	يبقى

4. Listen and read. What are the five senses?

A Conversation About the Five Senses

- Ms. Mona: Good morning, children! What a beautiful day in the school garden.
- Sami: Good morning, Ms. Mona! What will we learn today?
- Ms. Mona: Today, we'll learn about our amazing **senses**.
- Salma: What are senses, Ms. Mona?
- Ms. Mona: Senses help us **understand** the world around us like **sight**, **hearing**, and **smell**.
- Sami: I can **hear** birds singing!
- Ms. Mona: Yes! That's your sense of **hearing**. What else can we use?
- Salma: I can **smell** the flowers and **see** the colorful butterflies!
- Ms. Mona: Excellent, Salma! Those are your senses of **smell** and **sight**. Senses also help us stay **safe**.
- Sami: Ms. Mona, how do our senses help us stay safe?
- Ms. Mona: That's a great question, Sami! For example, if we **smell** smoke, we know there's a fire.



Comprehension Questions

- 1 Where are Ms. Mona and the students?

- 2 What can Sami hear?

- 3 What sense do we use to see butterflies?

- 4 How can our senses help us stay safe?

Translation (الترجمة)

- 1 نحن لدينا خمس حواس.
- 2 الحواس تساعدنا على فهم العالم.
- 3 نحن نرى بأعيننا.
- 4 نحن نسمع بأذاننا.
- 5 الحواس تساعدنا على البقاء آمنين.

متوفر مذكرات جميع المراحل 2027

منهج انجليش و كونكت بلس و هاللو بلس

مذكرات تأسيس

مذكرات تسميع

مذكرات مهارات

جرامر و بر اجراف

باسم ورقم المعلم pdf

من خلال رقم الواتس

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Language Notes

1 Sense Organs vs. Senses (الفرق بين "عضو الحاسة" و "الحاسة نفسها")

- **Organ** (عضو الحاسة): أعضاء الجسم التي تستخدمها.
- **Sense** (الحاسة نفسها): القدرة على الإحساس.
- **Verb/Noun** (فعل / اسم): يمكن أن Smell / Taste / Touch اسماً للحاسة أو فعلاً.



Examples:

► I can **smell** flowers.► This food has a nice **taste**.

2 Can + Infinitive (التعبير عن القدرة باستخدام can + المصدر)

نستخدم can للتعبير عن القدرة على استخدام الحواس في الوقت الحالي. يأتي بعدها الفعل في المصدر (بدون إضافات):

Subject + **can** + inf.

Examples:

- I **can hear** birds singing!
- I **can smell** the flowers.
- We **can see** the moon.



3 Using "with" (أفعال الشعور والإدراك وحرف الجر)

عند الكلام عن عضو الجسم المستخدم لإجراء الحاسة، نستخدم حرف الجر with بمعنى (بواسطة / باستخدام):

Examples:

- I see **with** my eyes.
- I hear **with** my ears.
- I taste **with** my tongue.
- I touch **with** my hands.

with
my eyeswith
my tonguewith
my hands

Note:

✗ by my eyes

✓ with
my eyes

4 What a ... ! (What a...) (أسلوب التعجب باستخدام)

نُستخدم الصيغة:

What + a/an + adjective + noun !

للتعجب والإشادة بجمال شيء ما.

Examples:

- **What a** beautiful day!
- **What an** amazing story!
- **What a** nice picture!



5 Verbs + Object + -ing (Gerund) (أفعال يتبعها فعل مضاف له -ing-)

الفعل hear (وكذلك see) عندما نرى أو نسمع الحدث وهو مستمر في الوقوع، يمكن أن يأتي المفعول به متبوعاً بفعل مضاف له -ing- (سمعت الطيور وهي تغني).

Examples:

- I can hear birds **singing**!
- We saw children **playing**.
- She heard people **talking**.



2 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة.

1. How senses do we have?
a) long b) much c) often d) many
2. When we see things, we use our sense of
a) hearing b) sight c) smell d) touch
3. I see with my
a) ears b) eyes c) tongue d) nose
4. We delicious food with our tongue.
a) taste b) hear c) see d) smell
5. I can touch soft things with my
a) eyes b) hands c) ears d) tongue
6. We can music with our ears.
a) hear b) see c) smell d) touch
7. I can smell with my
a) hands b) tongue c) nose d) eyes
8. help us understand the world around us.
a) Flowers b) Butterflies c) Voices d) Senses



Writing

ورقة عمل لكتابة موضوع



A Paragraph about Our Amazing Senses

1 نحن نملك خمس حواس.

الكلمات المساعدة:

have (يملك) | five senses (خمس حواس)

الترجمة:



2 الحواس تساعدنا على فهم العالم حولنا.

الكلمات المساعدة:

help us (تساعدنا) | understand (نفهم)

الترجمة:



3 نحن نرى بأعيننا ونسمع بأذاننا.

الكلمات المساعدة:

see with (نرى بـ) | hear with (نسمع بـ)

الترجمة:



4 نحن نشم بالأنف ونتذوق باللسان.

الكلمات المساعدة:

smell with (نشم بـ) | nose (الأنف)
taste with (نتذوق بـ) | tongue (اللسان)

الترجمة:



5 الحواس تساعدنا لكي نبقي آمنين.

الكلمات المساعدة:

help us (تساعدنا) | stay safe (نبقي آمنين)

الترجمة:

6 عندما نشم رائحة دخان،
نحن نعرف أن هناك حريقاً.

الكلمات المساعدة:

smell smoke (نشم رائحة دخان)
know (نعرف) | fire (حريق)

الترجمة:



Subject: Our Amazing Senses

Part 2: Write the paragraph (اكتب البراجراف كاملاً)



الآن، قم بتجميع الجمل التي قمت بترجمتها بالأعلى واكتبها هنا في شكل موضوع متكامل. اترك مسافة كلمة في بداية السطر الأول، وابدأ كل جملة بحرف كبير (Capital Letter). وضع نقطة (Full Stop) في نهاية كل جملة.

Exercises

1. Listen and write (T) True or (F) False:

1. Ahmed goes to the park on the Friday.
2. He plays with his brothers.
3. They hear the birds singing.
4. Mom made some cake.

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. I with my nose.
a) touch b) hear c) smell d) eat
2. We have senses.
a) three b) two c) four d) five
3. I with my hands.
a) touch b) see c) smell d) hear
4. I music and voices with my ears.
a) smell b) hear c) touch d) see
5. I delicious food with my tongue.
a) see b) touch c) taste d) hear
6. I flowers and trees with my eyes.
a) touch b) smell c) hear d) see

3. Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

smoke - hear - safe - tongue - ear

Our senses are very important. I can taste food with my ① I can ② birds singing with my ears. Our senses help us stay ③ If we smell ④, we know there's a fire.

4. Read the text and answer the questions:

Our five senses - sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch - are very important! They help us understand the world around us.

Our eyes help us see everything! We can see the colors of flowers and trees, the words in a book, and our friends playing. Our ears help us hear sounds. We can hear mom and dad talking, our favorite songs, and the birds singing outside. Our nose helps

us smell different things. We can smell delicious food and beautiful flowers. Our tongue helps us taste our food. We can taste if something is sweet like candy, or salty like popcorn. Taste makes eating fun and helps us know what we like. Our hands help us touch things. We can feel if something is hot or cold, soft or hard. Our senses work together all the time to give us a full picture of the world. So, remember to take care of your amazing senses because they help you know things, learn, and have so much fun every day!

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Our help us touch things.

- a) ears b) nose c) hands d) eyes

2. Our helps us taste our food.

- a) tongue b) hand c) ear d) nose

B. Answer the following questions:

3. What are our senses?

4. What do our ears help us do?

5. Write a paragraph using the following guiding elements:

• Topic: **Your senses**

Guiding words: five - hear - touch

Healthy Habits

Key Vocabulary



habits

عادات



energy

طاقة



healthy

صحي



sleep

النوم



mind

العقل / الذهن



sharp

حاد / ذكي ونشيط



morning

الصباح



exercises

تمارين / تدريبات

Extra Vocabulary



No.	English	Arabic
1	early	مبكراً
2	strong	قوي
3	breakfast	وجبة الإفطار
4	dinner	وجبة العشاء
5	afternoon	بعد الظهر
6	evening	المساء
7	sweets	حلويات
8	vitamins	فيتامينات
9	vegetables	خضروات
10	fruits	فواكه

No.	English	Arabic
11	fresh	طازج
12	homework	الواجب المنزلي
13	shower	استحمام
14	teeth	أسنان
15	bread	خبز
16	juice	عصير
17	classes	الحصص الدراسية
18	sports	رياضات
19	together	معاً
20	important	مهم

★ SUMMARY OF THE LESSON ★

1



Sarah is a healthy 10-year-old girl.

سارة فتاة عمرها 10 سنوات وتتمتع بصحة جيدة.

2



She wakes up early every morning.

تستيقظ سارة مبكراً كل صباح.

3



She brushes her teeth and does exercises.

تفرش سارة أسنانها وتقوم بتمارين رياضية.

4



She eats healthy food for breakfast.

تأكل سارة طعاماً صحياً في وجبة الإفطار.

5



She drinks plenty of water and plays sports.

تشرب سارة الكثير من الماء وتلعب الرياضة.

6



She does her homework and helps her mother.

تقوم سارة بواجباتها وتساعد والدتها.

7



She eats vegetables and fruits every day.

تأكل سارة الخضروات والفواكه كل يوم.

8



She sleeps early to stay healthy.

تنام سارة مبكراً لتحافظ على صحتها.

★ EXPRESSIONS & PREPOSITIONS ★

No.	Expression / Preposition	المعنى
1	wake up early	يستيقظ مبكراً
2	healthy food	طعام صحي
3	plenty of water	الكثير من الماء
4	between classes	بين الحصص
5	help her mother	تساعد والدتها
6	lots of vegetables	الكثير من الخضروات
7	go to bed	يذهب إلى النوم
8	every day	كل يوم

★ VERB CONJUGATIONS ★

No.	Present	Past	Arabic Meaning
1	wake up	woke up	يستيقظ
2	brush	brushed	يفرش
3	wash	washed	يغسل
4	eat	ate	يأكل
5	drink	drank	يشرب
6	play	played	يلعب
7	help	helped	يساعد
8	sleep	slept	ينام

4. Read the text: "My Healthy Day".

My Healthy Day

Sarah is a healthy 10-year-old girl. She follows good **habits** every day to stay strong and healthy.

In the **morning**, Sarah wakes up early at 6:00 a.m. She **brushes** her teeth and washes her face. **Next**, she does some simple exercises in the garden.

For **breakfast**, Sarah eats healthy food. She drinks orange juice and eats eggs and brown bread. These foods give her **energy** for the day.

At school, Sarah drinks plenty of water between classes. She plays sports with her friends during break time.

In the **afternoon**, Sarah does her homework first. **After that**, she helps her mother in the garden. They grow fresh vegetables together.

For **dinner**, Sarah eats lots of vegetables and fruits. These give her important **vitamins**. She doesn't eat too many sweets.

In the **evening**, Sarah takes a shower and brushes her teeth again. She **goes to bed early** at 8:30 p.m. She sleeps for 9 hours every night. Getting enough **sleep** helps her body stay healthy and her **mind** stay **sharp**.

Sarah's healthy habits help her feel good and do well at school. She has lots of energy to learn, play, and enjoy her day!



Comprehension Questions

- 1 What time does Sarah wake up in the morning?
- 2 What does Sarah eat for breakfast?
- 3 What does Sarah do at school?
- 4 What does Sarah do in the afternoon?
- 5 What time does Sarah go to bed at night?

Translation (الترجمة)

- 1 سارة فتاة صغيرة.
- 2 سارة تستيقظ في الصباح.
- 3 سارة تأكل طعامًا صحيًا.
- 4 سارة تساعد أمها في الحديقة.
- 5 سارة تنام مبكرًا كل ليلة.



Writing

ورقة عمل لكتابة موضوع



My Healthy Habits

Part 1: Translate the sentences (ترجم الجمل التالية)

1 أنا أستيقظ مبكراً في الساعة السادسة صباحاً.

(wake up - early - at 6:00 a.m.)

الترجمة:



2 أنا أغسل أسناني بالفرشاة وأغسل وجهي.

(brush my teeth - wash my face)

الترجمة:



3 أنا أكل طعاماً صحياً في الإفطار.

(eat - healthy food - for breakfast)

الترجمة:



4 أنا أمارس الرياضة مع أصدقائي في المدرسة.

(play sports - with friends - at school)

الترجمة:



5 أنا أذهب إلى الفراش مبكراً لأحصل على نوم كافٍ.

(go to bed - early - get enough sleep)

الترجمة:



Part 2: Write the paragraph (اكتب البراجراف كاملاً)

"My Healthy Habits"



Language in use

The Present Simple Tense

زمن المضارع البسيط



Usage

We use the present simple for daily habits and routines.

نستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن العادات اليومية والروتين.

e.g. He **brushes** his teeth every day.

e.g. The girls **watch** TV every day.

Form

I / We / You / They / A plural noun + inf. (مصدر الفعل)

e.g. Some children **play** sports after school.

e.g. My brother and I **watch** TV in the morning.

He / She / It / A singular noun + inf. (مصدر الفعل) + (s / es / ies)

e.g. He **plays** football every day.

e.g. She **brushes** her teeth every day.

Spelling rules

We add "es" to the verb that ends in (ss, sh, ch, o, x, z)

نضيف «es» للفعل الذي ينتهي بـ

(ss, sh, ch, o, x, z)

go → goes

brush → brushes

watch → watches

pass → passes

e.g. She **goes** to bed early at 8:30 p.m.

If the verb ends in (a consonant + y), we change (y) into (i) then we add (es).

إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ (حرف ساكن متبوع بحرف y)، نحول (y) إلى (i) ثم نضيف (es).

study → studies

cry → cries

e.g. My sister **studies** English every day.

If the verb ends in (a vowel + y), we add (s).

إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ (حرف متحرك متبوع بحرف y)، نضيف (s).

play → plays

stay → stays

e.g. He **plays** football after school.



Exercises

1 Choose the correct answer from a , b, c or d.

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة.

- Sarah some exercises in the garden.
a) do b) does c) doing d) am doing
- For breakfast, Sara(n) orange juice.
a) drinks b) drink c) drunk d) drinking
- We our mother in the kitchen.
a) help b) helps c) helping d) is helping
- In the afternoon, they their homework.
a) doing b) done c) does d) do
- She to bed at 10:10 p.m.
a) go b) goes c) going d) gone
- Some children sports after school.
a) playing b) plays c) play d) is playing
- My brother and I TV in the evening.
a) watches b) watching c) watch d) are watching
- She her teeth every day.
a) brush b) brushes c) is brushing d) brushed
- The girl healthy food every day.
a) eating b) eat c) eats d) is eating

2 Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets.

اقرأ واكتب الشكل الصحيح للكلمة بين القوسين.

- Sami (take) vitamins every morning.
- My brother and I (watch) TV in the evening.
- My sister (study) English every day.
- The nurse (help) sick people.
- We (play) sports after school.
- Ali (eat) healthy food every day.
- Sarah (wear) a hat every day.

3. Read and Write the Correct Form of the Word(s) in Brackets

1. He (read) books in the morning.
2. The nurse (help) sick people.
3. She (do) her homework in the afternoon.
4. He (wake) up at 6:30 a.m.
5. They (eating) healthy breakfast every day.
6. Vegetables (gave) us vitamins. They're healthy.
7. She (sleep) for 9 hours every night.
8. Hatem (watch) TV in the evening.
9. I (taking) a shower every day.
10. Mariam (are) my best friend.
11. She (go) to bed early at 8:30 p.m.
12. I (studies) math on Saturdays.
13. He (brush) his teeth in the morning.
14. They (eats) healthy food every day.
15. I (reads) a story before sleeping.
16. He (wash) his car on weekends.
17. We (helps) mom clean our apartment.
18. She (live) in Alexandria.
19. We (has) fruits for dinner every night.
20. Marwan (play) sports at the club.
21. I (likes) my school.
22. They (travels) to Aswan by plane.

Exercises on Lesson 2

1. Listen and write (T) True or (F) False:

1. Salma is nine years old. []
2. She has eggs for breakfast. []
3. Salma goes to school by train. []
4. Salma has lunch at three o'clock. []

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. She is strong and healthy because she follows good every day.
a) habits b) nights c) garden d) tea
2. Amr his teeth in the morning.
a) grows b) wakes c) brushes d) takes
3. We usually have in the morning.
a) lunch b) breakfast c) bed d) dinner
4. Healthy food gives me for the day.
a) energy b) sleep c) room d) homework
5. At 10: pm I have and go to bed.
a) lunch b) dinner c) breakfast d) teeth
6. You should get enough every night.
a) library b) kitchen c) games d) sleep

3. Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

exercises - sleep - stay - habits - vegetables

Amira is healthy. She follows good ① She does ② in the morning. She eats fresh fruit and ③ She gets enough ④ every night.

4. Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1. She (take) vitamins every morning.
2. My brother and I (watches) TV in the evening.
3. My sister (study) English every day.
4. The nurse (help) sick people.

5. He (read) in the morning.
6. The girls (watch) TV every day.
7. She (don't) wake up at seven o'clock.
8. How (does) they go to school?
9. She (help) her mother every day.
10. Ali (go) to bed at 10:00 p.m.

5. Punctuate the following:

1. i have dinner at 10 o clock.

.....

2. what is your favorite meal

.....

6. Write a paragraph using the following guiding elements:

- Topic: Your healthy habits

Guiding words: eat - exercise - sleep

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Story Time! Goha's Great Meal

Key Vocabulary



owner

صاحب الشيء / مالك



greedy

جشع / طماع



share

يشارك



hungry

جائع



jingling

صوت رنين العملات



market

سوق



coins

عملات معدنية



restaurant

مطعم

Extra Vocabulary

No.	English	Arabic
1	food	طعام
2	soup	حساء / شوربة
3	smell	رائحة / يشم
4	sound	صوت شيء
5	window	نافذة
6	pocket	جيب
7	breath	نفس
8	money	مال / نقود
9	answer	إجابة
10	clever	ذكي

No.	English	Arabic
11	wonderful	رائع
12	delicious	لذيذ
13	suddenly	فجأة
14	outside	في الخارج
15	free	مجاناً
16	shook	هزّ / رَجَّ
17	morning	الصباح
18	walking	المشي / يسير
19	laugh	يضحك
20	better	أفضل

★ SUMMARY OF THE LESSON ★

- 1  Goha walks through the market one morning. يمشي جحا في السوق صباح أحد الأيام.
- 2  He is hungry but has no money. كان جائعاً لكنه لم يكن لديه مال.
- 3  He smells delicious soup from a restaurant. شم رائحة حساء لذيذ قادمة من مطعم.
- 4  He sits outside and enjoys the smell. جلس خارج المطعم واستمتع بالرائحة.
- 5  The owner asks Goha to pay for the smell. طلب صاحب المطعم من جحا أن يدفع ثمن الرائحة.
- 6  Goha makes a jingling sound with his coins. أخرج جحا بعض العملات وجعلها تصدر صوتاً رناناً.
- 7  The owner laughs at Goha's clever answer. ضحك صاحب المطعم على إجابة جحا الذكية.
- 8  They share the soup, and the story teaches us to be kind. شارك جحا مع صاحب المطعم الحساء، والقصة تعلمنا أن نكون لطفاء.

★ EXPRESSIONS & PREPOSITIONS ★

No.	Expressions / Preposition	المعنى
1	walk through	يمشي عبر
2	smell delicious soup	يشم حساء لذيذاً
3	for free	مجاًناً
4	for a moment	لحظة واحدة
5	take out	يخرج
6	take a deep breath	يأخذ نفساً عميقاً
7	make a jingling sound	يصدر صوتاً رناناً
8	share with others	يشارك مع الآخرين

★ VERB CONJUGATIONS ★

No.	Present	Past	Arabic Meaning
1	walk	walked	يمشي
2	smell	smelled	يشم
3	stop	stopped	يتوقف
4	sit	sat	يجلس
5	take	took	يأخذ
6	think	thought	يفكر
7	laugh	laughed	يضحك
8	share	shared	يشارك

Definitions

تعريفات

	owner	مالك	someone who has something	شخص ما يمتلك شيئاً ما
	jingling	رنين	a light, ringing sound	صوت خفيف ورنان
	share	يشارك	to give some of what you have to others	أن تعطي بعض ما لديك للآخرين
	hungry	جائع	wanting to eat	يريد أن يأكل
	greedy	جشع/طماع	always wanting more than what is needed	يرغب دائماً في الحصول على أكثر مما هو مطلوب

Tip!

The story elements are:



عناصر القصة هي:

- **Characters:** the people and animals in a story
- **Setting:** the time and place of a story
- **Plot:**
 - **Beginning:** Meet the people/Know the place
 - **Problem:** Something goes wrong
 - **Middle:** The character tries to fix it
 - **Climax:** The most exciting part
 - **Ending:** The problem is solved

• الشخصيات: الأشخاص والحيوانات في قصة ما

• الخلفية: زمان ومكان قصة ما

• الحبكة:

• البداية: قابل الأشخاص / اعرّف المكان

• المشكلة: شيء ما خطأ يحدث

• المنتصف: الشخصية تحاول أن تصلحها (المشكلة)

• الذروة: الجزء الأكثر إثارة

• النهاية: المشكلة يتم حلها

Beginning



One morning, Goha was walking through the market. He was very hungry, but didn't have enough money to buy food. Suddenly, he smelled something wonderful. The yummy smell was coming from a restaurant's window.

ذات صباح، كان جحا يمشي خلال السوق. كان جائعاً جداً، لكن لم يكن لديه مال كافٍ لشراء الطعام. فجأة، شم رائحة رائعة. كانت الرائحة اللذيذة قادمة من نافذة مطعم.



Middle

The restaurant owner saw Goha and asked, "What are you doing?" Goha said, "I'm enjoying the smell of your delicious soup." The owner was greedy. He said, "You can't smell the soup for free! You must pay for it!" Goha thought for a moment. Then, he took out a few coins from his pocket. He shook them in his hand, and they made a jingling sound. "Here," said Goha. "If you want money for the smell of your soup, then you can take the sound of my coins."

رأى صاحب المطعم جحا وسأله: «ماذا تفعل؟» أجاب جحا: «أستمتع برائحة حشيشة الذنيدة». كان صاحب المطعم جشعاً، فقال: «لا يمكنك شم رائحة الحساء مجاناً! عليك أن تدفع ثمنه!» فكر جحا للحظة، ثم أخرج بعض العملات المعدنية من جيبه. هزها في يده، فأصدرت صوتاً رنيناً. قال: «جحا: هذه، إذا كنت تريد مالا لرائحة حسائك، فأنت تستطيع أن تأخذ صوت عملاتي المعدنية».



End

The owner laughed at Goha's clever answer. "Come inside," he said. "Let's share this soup. Good food tastes better when shared with others!"

ضحك صاحب المطعم على إجابة جحا الذكية، وقال: «تفضل بالدخول. لنشارك هذا الحساء. الطعام اللذيذ يكون أذ عندما نتشاركه مع الآخرين!»



The moral of the story

العبرة (الدرس المستفاد) من القصة

Being kind is better than being greedy.

أن تكون طيبين أفضل من أن تكون جشعين.



Comprehension Questions

- 1 Where was Goha walking?
- 2 What did Goha smell?
- 3 Who was greedy?
- 4 What did Goha shake in his hand?
- 5 What did the owner do at the end?

Translation (الترجمة)

- 1 كان جحا جائعاً.
- 2 شمَّ جحا رائحة الحساء.
- 3 كان صاحب المطعم طماعاً.
- 4 هزَّ جحا بعض العملات.
- 5 شارك جحا الحساء مع الآخرين.

Language Notes

1 Make (التعبير عن السببية)

القاعدة:

نستخدم الفعل make وجاء في النص بالماضي made أو المضارع البسيط makes متبوعاً بمفعول، ثم (مصدر الفعل) أو (صفة) ويعني "يجعل":

Pattern 1 make + object + verb

- This smell **makes** me feel less hungry.
(هذه الرائحة تجعلني أشعر بجوع أقل).

Pattern 2 make + object + adjective

- The story **makes** Goha happy.
(القصة تجعل جحا سعيداً).



2 Verbs of Senses (أفعال الحواس)

القاعدة:

أفعال مثل smell (يشم / رائحته) و (يتذوق / مذاقه) يأتي بعدها صفة (Adjective) وليس حالاً (Adverb) للتعبير عن حالة الشيء.



- The soup **smells** delicious.
(الحساء رائحته لذيذة).



- Good food **tastes** better.
(الطعام الجيد طعمه أفضل).

Note: good هي صيغة المقارنة من better.

3 Pay for & For Free (حروف الجر والتعبيرات الخاصة بالدفع والمجان)

Pay for (يدفع ثمن شيء)

يأتي حرف الجر for بعد الفعل pay لبيان الشيء المدفوع ثمنه.

- You must **pay for** the smell!
(يجب أن تدفع ثمن الرائحة!).

For free (مجاناً / بدون مقابل)

تعبير ثابت يُستخدم لبيان أن الشيء بلا مال.

- You can't smell the soup **for free**.
(لا يمكنك شم الحساء مجاناً).



4 Countable & Uncountable Nouns (الأسماء التي تُعدّ والأسماء التي لا تُعدّ)

Countable Nouns (أسماء تُعدّ)

Coins

عملات معدنية: اسم جمع يُعدّ، لذلك استخدمنا قبله في القصة كلمة a few (قليل للعدد).

- He took out **a few coins**.
(أخرج قليل من العملات المعدنية).



Uncountable Nouns (أسماء لا تُعدّ)

Money – Soup – Food

أسماء لا تُعدّ، لذلك لا يمكن جمعها بإضافة s ولا تأخذ a / an مباشرة في هذا السياق، واستخدمنا معها enough (كافي).

- He didn't have **enough money**.
(لم يكن لديه مال كافي).





• **Short vowel sounds** are pronounced quickly and not pronounced as their letter name, like the "a" in "hat".

Long vowel sounds are pronounced the same way as their letter name, like the "a" in "plate".

تُنطق الأصوات المتحركة القصيرة بسرعة ولا تُنطق كاسم حرفها، مثل حرف "a" في كلمة "hat". تُنطق الأصوات المتحركة الطويلة بنفس طريقة نطق اسم الحرف، مثل حرف "a" في كلمة "plate".



Vowel (a)

Letter (a) → short a /æ/



hat قبعة

Letters (a-e) → long a /ei/



plate طبق/مسطح

Vowel (o)

Letter (o) → short o /ɑ:/



pot وعاء/خلة

Letters (o-e) → long o /ou/



home منزل

Vowel (e)

Letter (e) → short e /e/



pen قلم

Letters (ee) → long e /i:/



feed تطعم

Extra Words

كلمات إضافية

Short (a)



cat قطة



rat فأر

Short (o)



hot حار/ساخن



log جذع

Long (e)



heat حرارة



bean فاصوليا

Exercises on Lesson 3

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Mom buys fruit and vegetables at the
a) school b) library c) market d) bank
2. We had lunch at a nice yesterday.
a) sea b) restaurant c) window d) money
3. Someone who has something is the
a) farmer b) teacher c) greedy d) owner
4. I want something to eat. I'm
a) hungry b) thirsty c) angry d) asleep
5. He always wants more than what is needed. He is
a) happy b) sad c) greedy d) tired
6. My friend is kind. He always his food with me.
a) shares b) says c) shakes d) drinks
7. Grandpa gave me some and I bought ice cream.
a) cans b) crops c) soup d) coins
8. I like the sound of the coins.
a) jingling b) greedy c) sad d) scary
9. The of a story are the people and animals in it.
a) settings b) characters c) lesson d) day
10. The setting of a story is the of it.
a) time and place b) people and animals c) events d) narrator

2. Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

hear - smell - coins - restaurant - share

One day, Goha was hungry but didn't have enough money to buy food. He smelled delicious soup from a ① He sat outside, enjoying the ② of it. The owner asked Goha to pay for the smell. Goha cleverly offered to pay with the sound of his ③ The owner laughed and invited him in to ④ the soup.

3. Read the text and answer the questions:

Once upon a time, in a small village, lived a funny man called Goha. Goha had a donkey, and this donkey was funny too!

One morning, Goha wanted to go to the market. "Come on, my friend!" Goha told his donkey. He rode on the donkey's back.

But the donkey didn't walk! It didn't move. Goha pushed and pulled the donkey but it didn't move. Then, Goha had a great idea! He got off the donkey. He picked up a big carrot. "Look, my friend!" he said, showing the carrot to the donkey.

The donkey started to walk! It followed Goha, trying to get the yummy carrot. Goha walked, and the donkey walked right behind him. They walked all the way to the market, with Goha holding the carrot and the donkey following. People at the market laughed and clapped. "Oh, Goha!" they said, "You are so clever!"

Goha just smiled. He knew his donkey loved carrots! And that's how Goha and his donkey always went to the market.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Goha wanted to go to the

- a) school b) river c) market d) bank

2. The donkey loves

- a) fruit b) carrots c) cheese d) milk

B. Answer the following questions: 3. What did Goha pick up?

.....

4. What did the people do when they saw Goha?

.....

4. Punctuate the following:

1. what lesson do we learn

.....

2. goha is funny

.....

5. Write a paragraph using the following guiding elements:

• Topic: A story you read

Guiding words: funny - Goha - clever

.....

.....

.....

My Healthy Life - Sequence Words

Key Vocabulary



first

أولاً



next

بعد ذلك / التالي



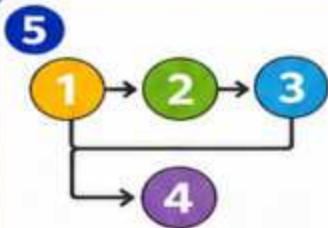
then

ثم



finally

أخيراً



sequence

تتابع / ترتيب الأحداث



routine

روتين / نظام يومي



habits

عادات



healthy

صحي

Extra Vocabulary

No.	English	Arabic
1	strong	قوي
2	dressed	يرتدي ملابس
3	breakfast	وجبة الإفطار
4	lunch	وجبة الغداء
5	dinner	وجبة العشاء
6	including	بما في ذلك / مشتملاً على
7	milk	لبن / حليب
8	fruit	فاكهة
9	study	يدرس / يذاكر
10	snack	وجبة خفيفة

No.	English	Arabic
11	homework	واجب منزلي
12	sports	رياضات
13	shower	دُش / استحمام
14	evening	المساء
15	morning	الصباح
16	break	فسحة / وقت الراحة
17	clothes	ملابس
18	changed	غَيَّرَ / بَدَّلَ
19	washed	غسلَ
20	important	هام

★ SUMMARY OF THE LESSON ★

- 1  I have a healthy daily routine. لدي روتين يومي صحي.
- 2  I wake up early every day. أستيقظ مبكراً كل يوم.
- 3  I brush my teeth and wash my face. أفرش أسناني وأغسل وجهي.
- 4  I eat a healthy breakfast. أتناول فطوراً صحياً.
- 5  I study and play with my friends. أدرس وألعب مع أصدقائي.
- 6  I drink water and eat healthy snacks. أشرب الماء وأتناول وجبات صحية.
- 7  I do my homework after school. أؤدي واجبي بعد المدرسة.
- 8  I sleep early to stay healthy. أنام مبكراً لأبقى بصحة جيدة.

★ EXPRESSIONS & PREPOSITIONS ★

No.	Expression / Preposition	المعنى
1	keep me healthy	يحافظ علي صحتي
2	in the evening	في المساء
3	play sports	يمارس أنشطة رياضية
4	stay strong	يبقى قوياً
5	wake up early	يستيقظ مبكراً
6	brush my teeth	أفرش أسناني
7	eat a healthy snack	أتناول وجبة خفيفة صحية
8	go to bed	أذهب إلى النوم

★ VERB CONJUGATIONS ★

No.	Present	Past	المعنى
1	wake up	woke up	يستيقظ
2	brush	brushed	يفرش
3	wash	washed	يغسل
4	eat	ate	يأكل
5	drink	drank	يشرب
6	study	studied	يدرس
7	play	played	يلعب
8	sleep	slept	ينام

1. Think and answer.

• **Question:** How can you stay healthy?



My Healthy Life

Having a daily routine is important. Let me tell you about my healthy habits and how they help me stay strong.



Every day, I follow the same routine.

First, I wake up early at 6:00 a.m. and brush my teeth. I wash my face and get dressed for school.

كل يوم، أتبع نفس الروتين. أولاً، أستيقظ مبكراً في الساعة 6 صباحاً وأفرش أسناني. أغسل وجهي وأرتدي ملابس للمدرسة.



Next, I have a healthy breakfast, including milk and fruit.

بعد ذلك، أتناول وجبة إفطار صحية، بما في ذلك اللبن والفاكهة.



Then, I go to school, where I study and play with my friends. During break time, I eat a healthy snack and drink water.

ثم، أذهب إلى المدرسة، حيث أدرس وألعب مع أصدقائي. أثناء وقت الفسحة، أتناول وجبة خفيفة صحية وأشرب الماء.



After school, I have lunch with my family.

بعد المدرسة، أتناول وجبة الغذاء مع عائلتي.



After that, I do my homework and then play sports for one hour.

بعد ذلك، أؤدي واجبي المنزلي ثم ألعب الرياضة لمدة ساعة واحدة.



In the evening, I take a shower and have dinner.

في المساء، أستحم وأتناول وجبة العشاء.



Finally, I go to bed at 9:00 p.m. because sleeping early keeps me healthy.

أخيراً، أذهب إلى النوم في الساعة 9:00 مساءً، لأن النوم المبكر يحافظ على صحتي.

Comprehension Questions

- 1 What time does the boy wake up? _____
- 2 What does he have for breakfast? _____
- 3 What does he do after school? _____
- 4 Why does he go to bed early? _____

Translation (الترجمة)

- 1 أستيقظ مبكراً كل يوم.
- 2 أتناول وجبة إفطار صحية.
- 3 أذهب إلى المدرسة مع أصدقائي.
- 4 أؤدي واجبي المنزلي بعد المدرسة.

Language Notes

1 Sequencing Words (كلمات التتابع والترتيب زمنياً)

تُستخدم لترتيب الأحداث اليومية في الفقرة الإنشائية:

- **Next** (بعد ذلك / يليه)
- **After that** (بعد ذلك)

Example:

► **Next**, she does some simple exercises.



► **After that**, she helps her mother.



2 Prepositions of Time (حروف الجر مع أوقات اليوم)

• نستخدم حرف الجر **in** مع أجزاء اليوم

in the morning / **in** the afternoon / **in** the evening



in the morning



in the afternoon



in the evening

• نستخدم حرف الجر **at** مع الساعات وكلمة **night**

at 6:00 a.m. / **at** 8:30 p.m. / **at** night



at 6:00 a.m.



at 8:30 p.m.



at night

3 Prepositions with Meals (حرف الجر مع الوجبات)

• نستخدم حرف الجر **for** قبل الوجبات:

For breakfast / **For** dinner



For breakfast



For dinner

4 Compound Adjectives (الأسماء الممثلة لصفات العمر)

لاحظ التعبير:

a healthy 10-year-old girl

عند استخدام العمر كصفة قبل الاسم، نضع شرطة (-) بين الكلمات وتكون كلمة **year** مفردة وليست جمعاً.



a healthy 10-year-old girl



Tips for creating a presentation about healthy eating habits



- ✓ Speak clearly and slowly so your friends can understand you.

تحدث بوضوح وببطء حتى يتمكن أصدقائك من فهمك.

- ✓ Share your presentation with the class.

شارك العرض الخاص بك مع الفصل.

- ✓ Make sure to ...

- ✓ use clear headings. استخدام عناوين واضحة
- ✓ add pictures. إضافة صور
- ✓ keep the text simple. إبقاء النص بسيطاً
- ✓ speak for 3-5 minutes. التحدث لمدة 3-5 دقائق



Healthy eating habits عادات أكل صحية



Eat lots of fruit and vegetables: تناول الكثير من الفاكهة والخضروات

Fruit and vegetables give our bodies important **vitamins**.

الفاكهة والخضروات تمد أجسامنا بالفيتامينات المهمة.



Always have breakfast: تناول وجبة الإفطار دائماً

A healthy breakfast gives our bodies the **energy** we need to start the day.

وجبة الإفطار الصحية تزود أجسامنا بالطاقة اللازمة لبدء يومنا.



Eat healthy snacks: تناول وجبات خفيفة صحية

Eat snacks that have the right amounts of **carbohydrates**, **proteins**, **fats**, etc.

تناول وجبات خفيفة تحتوي على الكميات المناسبة من الكربوهيدرات، البروتينات، الدهون، إلخ.



Exercises on Lesson 4

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. I up early at 6:00 every day.
a) b) wake c) pay d) say
2. I wash my face and get for school.
a) tired b) dress c) dressed d) address
3. I always have a breakfast.
a) healthy b) bad c) sad d) scary
4. I eat lunch. Next, I brush my teeth.
a) First b) Finally c) Then d) One
5. I watch TV at 10:00. I go to bed.
a) Then b) After c) Finally d) First
6. I my lessons at school.
a) buy b) let c) dressed d) study
7. I have a between breakfast and lunch.
a) snake b) snack c) star d) stop
8. I sleep for 8 hours because this me healthy.
a) loses b) tells c) keeps d) writes

3. Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

healthy - After that - Finally - First - school

I have a daily routine. ① I wake up early at 6:00 a.m. and brush my teeth. Next, I have a ② breakfast, including milk and fruit. Then, I go to school. ③ I have lunch with my family. ④ , I go to bed at 9:00 p.m.

3. Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1. (Second) I get up early at 6:00.
2. After (then) I have breakfast.
3. (Next to) I get dressed.
4. (Final) I go to school.

4. Punctuate the following:

1. i have a healthy meal

Comprehensive Exercises - Unit 1

1. Choose the Correct Answer from a, b, c or d

1. We can flowers with our nose.
a. taste b. smell c. see d. touch
2. There is a Look at the dark smoke.
a. fire b. noise c. match d. rain
3. This soup is hot, it hurts my
a. tongue b. nose c. neck d. feet
4. You use your sense of to listen to music.
a. smell b. sight c. hearing d. touch
5. My brother tennis on weekends.
a. play b. plays c. played d. playing
6. They their cars every Friday.
a. washes b. wash c. washing d. washed
7. The girls their mother every day.
a. helps b. helping c. help d. is helping
8. Laila plenty of water every morning.
a. drink b. drinks c. to drink d. drinking
9. I early every night.
a. sleep b. sleeping c. sleeps d. slept
10. A clever boy has a sharp
a. body b. mind c. sleep d. food
11. She lots of energy so she can learn, play, and enjoy her day!
a. have b. do c. has d. are
12. Her habits help her feel good.
a. unhealthy b. slow c. healthy d. difficult
13. We some exercises in the morning.
a. does b. do c. doing d. done
14. I help my brother to his homework.
a. does b. doing c. do d. did
15. Fruit is a healthy
a. snack b. routine c. subject d. soup
16. I sports for one hour at the park.
a. to play b. playing c. plays d. play

2. Read and Complete the Texts with the Words in the Boxes

[eyes - senses - hear - touch - tongue]

We have five senses. They help us understand the world around us. Our (1) are sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. We use our ears to (2) We use our eyes to see. We use our (3) to taste. We use our hands to (4) We use our noses to smell.

[garden - sleep - habits - stay - healthy]

It's important to have a healthy day. Having healthy (1) helps us live a better life. When we eat healthy food, we (2) strong and fit. Getting enough (3) every night helps our body stay (4) and keeps our mind sharp. Doing exercises is also important for us.

[smell - welcomed - coins - soup - share]

One day, Goha was hungry but he didn't have enough money to buy food. He smelled delicious (1) from a restaurant. He sat outside, enjoying the (2) of it. The owner asked Goha to pay for the smell. Goha cleverly offered to pay with the sound of his (3) The owner laughed and invited him in to (4) the soup.

[homework - First - breakfast - teeth - Next]

Having a daily routine is important. I follow the same routine every day. (1) , I wake up at 7 a.m. I wash my face, brush my (2) and get dressed for school. Next, I have my healthy (3) with my family. Then, I go to school. After school, I have lunch and do my (4) Finally, I go to bed early.

[learn - senses - park - smell - taste]

Today is a beautiful day. We are at the (1) on a school trip. We want to (2) more about things around us. We use our (3) to help us understand more. We can see the sunlight with our eyes. We can (4) the flowers. We can taste fruits. Our senses are amazing and work all the time.

3. Read and Correct the Underlined Mistakes

1. He are healthy and strong. → [.....]
2. Yara and Rana helps their mother in the kitchen. → [.....]
3. Healthy foods gives me energy. → [.....]
4. Farmers grows many crops in Egypt. → [.....]
5. She go to school by bus. → [.....]
6. They has lunch at 3 p.m. → [.....]
7. He study English with his dad. → [.....]
8. You spends your money on sweets. → [.....]
9. The restaurant open at 9 a.m. → [.....]
10. I takes a shower before sleeping. → [.....]
11. She wash the dishes after lunch. → [.....]
12. Ali and Sami feeds their dog every day. → [.....]
13. Eman walk to school with her friends every morning. → [.....]

4. Read the Texts and Answer the Questions

Sarah is a healthy 10-year-old girl. She follows good habits every day to stay strong and healthy. In the morning, Sarah wakes up early at 6:00 a.m. She brushes her teeth and washes her face. After that, she does some simple exercises in the garden. For breakfast, Sarah eats healthy food. She drinks orange juice, and eats eggs and brown bread. These foods give her energy for the day.

- (1) This text is about Sarah's
 a. healthy habits b. favorite clothes c. favorite story d. bedroom
- (2) Sarah does some exercises in the
 a. zoo b. museum c. garden d. school
- (3) What time does Sarah wake up?

- (4) How old is Sarah?

5. Read the Texts and Answer the Questions

A farmer and his wife have a duck. This is a special duck because it lays a golden egg every day. They sell the egg for a lot of money. They feel happy. Then, one day, they decide to kill the duck and get all the eggs at once to be rich faster. When

they do that, they find nothing inside the duck. They are very sad now and learn the lesson 'Not to be greedy'.

(1) The opposite of the underlined word 'rich' is

- a. amazing b. healthy c. poor d. weak

(2) The farmer and his wife are

- a. kind b. clever c. greedy d. good

(3) Why is the duck special?

(4) What do the farmer and his wife decide to do to get all the eggs?

6. Punctuate the Following

1. if we smell smoke, we know there's a fire

2. what will we learn today

3. which habit do you think is healthy

4. she doesn't eat too many sweets

5. how was goha clever in solving the problem

6. do you share food with your friends

7. after that, she has a healthy lunch

8. i eat healthy snacks

7. Write a Paragraph using the Guiding Elements

Topic 1: Our Senses

Topic 2: Your Healthy Habits

Topic 3: Sharing with Others



Important Paragraphs

Our senses

five – hear – help

We have **five** senses. We can see, hear, smell, taste, and touch. Our senses **help** us understand the world around us.



My healthy habits

vegetables – exercises – sleep

I follow good habits to stay healthy.
I eat fruit and **vegetables**. I do **exercises**.
I also get enough **sleep**.



Sharing with others

others – happy – kind

Sharing with **others** makes us **happy**.
We can share food and toys. When we give to others, we learn to be **kind**.



Your daily routine

wake up – breakfast – school

First, I **wake up** at 6:00 a.m. Next, I have **breakfast**. Then, I go to **school**. Finally, I **sleep** at 9:00 p.m.



1
Wake up
6:00 a.m.



2
Have
breakfast



3
Go to
school



4
Sleep at
9:00 p.m.

Test on Unit 1

1. Listen and write (T) True or (F) False:

1. Nada is in grade 3.
2. She has eggs and cheese for breakfast.
3. She has a banana as a snack.
4. She has chicken and rice for lunch.

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. We don't like Hazem because he is
a) kind b) good c) greedy d) clever
2. My friend doesn't find his book so I my book with him.
a) feed b) share c) do d) wake
3. We live a healthy life because we a healthy routine.
a) brush b) study c) break d) follow
4. I my tongue to taste food.
a) to use b) using c) use d) uses
5. She doesn't have enough money to for her dress.
a) pay b) grow c) sit d) solve
6. We can flowers in the garden with our noses.
a) taste b) touch c) smell d) hear

3. Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

vitamins - sleep - meals - mind - enough

I like healthy habits. I eat healthy ① I eat lots of vegetables and fruits. They give me important ② I don't eat too many sweets. I sleep for 9 hours every night. Getting enough ③ helps my body stay healthy and my ④ stay sharp.

4. Read the text and answer the questions:

Abdullah and Hamza are brothers. They woke up early at 6:30 every day. They have beans and falafel for breakfast. They get dressed. They go to school at eight. They do exercise and have a snack at the break time. They go home at 3:00. They watch TV with their parents at 9:00. They go to bed at 10:00.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Abdullah and Hamza are

- a) sisters b) parents c) brothers d) uncles

2. They have for breakfast.

- a) beans and eggs b) cheese and bread
c) beans and cheese d) beans and falafel

B. Answer the following questions:

3. What do they do at the break time?

4. When do they go to bed?

5. Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1. We (**sees**) with our eyes.

2. Ali (eat) healthy food every day.

3. My sister and I (sleeps) early every night.

4. Layla (drink) water every morning.

6. Punctuate the following:

do you share food with friends

7. Write a paragraph using the following guiding words:

- **Topic:** Your healthy day

Guiding words: keep - food - plenty

2 Unit

My Community



Learning Outcomes نتائج التعلم



Speaking

- Discuss in pairs ways you can do to help your community
- Share stories about your community's history and traditions

التحدث

- النقاش في ثنائيات حول ما يمكنك القيام به لمساعدة مجتمعك
- مشاركة قصص حول تاريخ وتقاليد مجتمعك



Listening

- Identify solutions to community problems
- Discriminate the /f/ and /v/ sounds in words

الاستماع

- تحديد حلول لمشكلات المجتمع
- التمييز بين صوتي /f/ و /v/ في كلمات



Reading

- Answer questions about how people help their community based on the information provided in the text
- Suggest solutions to problems in the community
- Share the information about the traditions and festivals of the Delta region and Upper Egypt

القراءة

- الإجابة عن أسئلة حول كيفية مساعدة الناس لمجتمعهم بناءً على المعلومات الواردة في النص
- اقتراح حلول لمشكلات في المجتمع
- مشاركة المعلومات حول تقاليد واحتفالات منطقة الدلتا وصعيد مصر



Writing

- Write sentences about how you help your community
- Write a diary entry about your community's history
- Create a poster about a community problem and its solution

الكتابة

- كتابة جمل حول كيفية مساعدتك مجتمعك
- كتابة مدخل مذكرات عن تاريخ مجتمعك
- صنع ملصق حول مشكلة مجتمعية وحلها

Helping The Community

Key Vocabulary



help

يساعد



community

المجتمع



clean

ينظف



plant

يزرع



feed

يطعم



volunteer

يتطوع



collect

يجمع



neighbors

الجيران

Extra Vocabulary

No.	English	Arabic
1	hands	أيدي
2	trash	قمامة
3	streets	شوارع
4	friends	أصدقاء
5	saturday	يوم السبت
6	trees	أشجار
7	flowers	زهور
8	park	حديقة عامة
9	dogs	كلاب
10	cats	قطط

No.	English	Arabic
11	ducks	بط
12	food	طعام
13	give	يعطي
14	sister	أخت
15	clothes	ملابس
16	people	ناس / أشخاص
17	need	يحتاج
18	great	عظيم / رائع
19	nice	جميل / لطيف
20	bottles	زجاجات

★ SUMMARY OF THE LESSON ★

- 1  I help my community with my friends. أساعد مجتمعي مع أصدقائي.
- 2  I clean trash from the streets every Saturday. أنظف القمامة من الشوارع كل يوم سبت.
- 3  I plant trees in the park. أزرع الأشجار في الحديقة.
- 4  I feed dogs and cats. أطعم الكلاب والقطط.
- 5  My sister helps our neighbors. أختي تساعد جيراننا.
- 6  She volunteers at the community park. هي تتطوع في حديقة المجتمع.
- 7  I collect clothes for people who need them. أجمع الملابس للأشخاص الذين يحتاجون إليها.
- 8  When we all help, we make our community great. عندما نساعد جميعًا، نجعل مجتمعنا رائعًا.

★ EXPRESSIONS & PREPOSITIONS ★

No.	Expression / Preposition	المعنى
1	help our community	يساعد مجتمعنا
2	clean trash	ينظف القمامة
3	with my friends	مع أصدقائي
4	every Saturday	كل يوم سبت
5	plant trees	يزرع الأشجار
6	in the park	في الحديقة
7	volunteer at	يتطوع في
8	collect clothes	يجمع الملابس

★ VERB CONJUGATIONS ★

No.	Present	Past	المعنى
1	help	helped	يساعد
2	clean	cleaned	ينظف
3	plant	planted	يزرع
4	feed	fed	يطعم
5	feel	felt	يشعر
6	volunteer	volunteered	يتطوع
7	collect	collected	يجمع
8	give	gave	يعطي

4. Listen and read.

Amira and Adam are talking about how they help their **community**.

- Amira: Hello, Adam! What do you do to **help** our **community**?
- Adam: Hello, Amira! I **clean** **trash** from the streets with my friends every Saturday.
- Amira: That's cool! Do you **plant** **trees**?
- Adam: Yes, I do. I plant trees in the park.
- Amira: That's nice! Do you do other things to help?
- Adam: Yes! Sometimes, I **feed** **the dogs and cats**. I feel so happy when I **give** them food!
- Amira: Does your sister help too?
- Adam: Yes, she does! She helps our **neighbors**, and she **volunteers** at the **community** park.
- Amira: Wow! You both do a great job!
- Adam: Thanks! What about you? How do you help?
- Amira: I collect **clothes** and **give** them to people who need them.
- Adam: That's great! When we all help, we make our **community** great.



5. Listen again and answer.

- 1 What does Adam do on Saturdays?
.....
- 2 What does Adam plant?
.....
- 3 What does Amira do with clothes?
.....
- 4 What happens when we all help?
.....

Translation (الترجمة)

- 1 نحن نساعد مجتمعنا.
- 2 آدم ينظف القمامة من الشوارع.
- 3 أميرة تجمع الملابس.
- 4 أخت آدم تساعد الجيران.
- 5 عندما نساعد، نجعل مجتمعنا رائعاً.

Language Notes

1 Collocations (المتلازمات اللفظية)

نستخدم أفعالاً معينة
مع كلمات محددة:

- **Clean trash** = يجمع/ينظف القمامة
- **Throw trash** = يرمي القمامة
- **Plant trees / flowers** = يزرع أشجاراً أو زهوراً

Example:

- We **clean trash** in the park.
- ↓
- We **plant trees** near the school.



clean trash



plant trees

2 Feeding Animals (إطعام الحيوانات)

الفعل **feed** يعني يُطعم
ولا يحتاج حرف جر بعده مباشرة.

- **feed dogs and cats**
- **feed ducks**

Examples:

- I **feed** ducks in the park.
- We **feed** dogs and cats.



feed ducks



feed dogs and cats

3 Volunteer & Collect (التطوع وجمع الملابس)

Volunteer at + place
يأتي حرف الجر
مع مكان التطوع.

Collect clothes
تعني جمع الملابس
للتبرع بها.

Examples:

- I **volunteer at** the community park.
- We **collect clothes** for people in need.



volunteer at
the community park



collect clothes
for people in need

4 Grammar Notes (ملاحظات قواعدية)

Help + (object) + infinitive / infinitive
يمكن أن يأتي بعد **help**:

- help + verb
 - help + to + verb
- Examples:
- We **help clean** the park.
 - We **help to clean** the park.



Make + Object + Adjective
تعني: يجعل الشيء
بصفة معينة.

Examples:

- We **make** our community **great**.
- We **make** the park **nice** for everyone.



Give + indirect object + direct object

Examples:

- I give **them** food.
- أو
- I give food **to them**.



Exercises

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

(اختر الإجابة الصحيحة):

1. We to help in the park.
a) help b) volunteer c) clean d) feed
2. They clean the streets and bottles.
a) collect b) plant c) feed d) help
3. My neighbors flowers and trees.
a) clean b) help c) volunteer d) plant
4. My sister the ducks.
a) feeds b) plants c) gives d) does
5. It's fun to and make the park nice for everyone.
a) feed b) help c) need d) visit
6. She at the community garden.
a) feeds b) helps c) needs d) visits
7. I clothes and give them to people who need them.
a) collect b) clean c) give d) make
8. They clean the park Fridays.
a) in b) on c) at d) to
9. Adam his community every week.
a) helps b) plants c) feeds d) collects
10. She cleans from the streets.
a) ducks b) trash c) flowers d) neighbors

2 Read and complete the text with the words from the box.

(اقرأ وأكمل النص بكلمات من المربع):

park - food - community - cleans - feeds

Adam helps his community in many ways. Every Saturday, he
 1) trash from the streets with his friends. He also
 plants trees in the 2) He 3) the dogs and
 cats. Adam feels happy when he gives them 4)



Writing

ورقة عمل لكتابة موضوع



Topic: "Helping My Community"

Part 1: Translate the sentences

- 1 أنا أنظف القمامة من الشوارع مع أصدقائي كل يوم سبت.
الكلمات المساعدة:

clean | streets

الترجمة:

- 2 أنا أزرع الأشجار في الحديقة.
الكلمات المساعدة:

plant | trees

الترجمة:

- 3 أطعم الكلاب والقطط.
الكلمات المساعدة:

feed | cats

الترجمة:

- 4 أختي تساعد جيراننا وتتطوع في حديقة المجتمع.
الكلمات المساعدة:

help | neighbors

الترجمة:

- 5 عندما نساعد جميعًا، نجعل مجتمعنا عظيمًا.
الكلمات المساعدة:

help | community

الترجمة:



Part 2: Write the paragraph

Helping My Community

الآن، قم بتجميع الجمل التي قمت بترجمتها بالأعلى واكتبها في شكل موضوع متكامل. تذكر مسافة كاملة في بداية السطر الأول. وابدأ كل جملة بحرف كبير (Letter) أو نقطة (Full Stop) في نهاية كل جملة.



Exercises

1. Listen and write (T) True or (F) False:

1. Mona volunteers at the community park.
2. Mona plants flowers and trees.
3. Mona collects old books.
4. Mona puts trash balls everywhere.

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. We flowers and trees.
a) help b) eat c) plant d) make
2. We the ducks every day.
a) plant b) feed c) volunteer d) make
3. I old clothes and give them to people who need them.
a) help b) feed c) collect d) plant
4. I trash from the streets with my friends.
a) help b) clean c) plant d) give
5. They at the community garden.
a) give b) volunteer c) make d) happen
6. She helps her
a) Saturdays b) neighbors c) clothes d) pens
7. My friend the dogs in the street.
a) collects b) feeds c) plants d) makes
8. What do you do to our community?
a) collect b) help c) feed d) give

3. Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

neighbors - cleans - plants - feeds - eats

Amira and Adam are friends. They help their community. Amira ① trash from the streets. Amira ② trees in the community garden. Adam ③ the dogs and cats. Adam helps his ④ Adam and Amira do a great job.

4. Punctuate the following:

1. what does adam plant

.....

5. Write a paragraph using the following guiding elements:

• Topic: helping neighbors

Guiding words: help - clothes - bins

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Community Problems and Solutions

Key Vocabulary

1  problems مشكلات	2  solutions حلول	3  traffic حركة المرور / الأزدحام	4  reduce يقلل / يخفض
5  solve يحل	6  trash قمامة	7  bins صناديق القمامة	8  dirty متسخ

Extra Vocabulary

No.	English	Arabic	No.	English	Arabic
1	community	المجتمع	11	road	طريق
2	fix	يصلح / يعالج	12	throw	يرمي / يلقي
3	distance	مسافة	13	ground	الأرض
4	walk	يمشي	14	everywhere	في كل مكان
5	cycle	يركب الدراجة	15	clean	نظيف
6	engines	محركات	16	school	مدرسة
7	running	يعمل / يدور	17	bus	حافلة / أتوبيس
8	instead	بدلاً من	18	morning	الصباح
9	fewer	أقل للعدد	19	streets	شوارع
10	cars	سيارات	20	neighbors	الجيران

★ SUMMARY OF THE LESSON ★

- 1  Our community has many problems. لدى مجتمعنا العديد من المشكلات.
- 2  Traffic is a big problem near schools. الازدحام المروري مشكلة كبيرة بالقرب من المدارس.
- 3  We can take the school bus instead of cars. يمكننا ركوب أتوبيس المدرسة بدلاً من السيارات.
- 4  There will be fewer cars on the road. سيكون هناك عدد أقل من السيارات على الطريق.
- 5  Some people don't put trash in bins. بعض الناس لا يضعون القمامة في صناديق القمامة.
- 6  We put new bins everywhere. نضع صناديق قمامة جديدة في كل مكان.
- 7  Everyone uses the new bins. الجميع يستخدم صناديق القمامة الجديدة.
- 8  Now our street is very clean. الآن شارعنا نظيف جدًا.

★ EXPRESSIONS & PREPOSITIONS ★

No.	Expression / Preposition	المعنى
1	make a difference	يُحدث فرقاً
2	talk about	يتحدث عن
3	solve the problem	يحل المشكلة
4	instead of	بدلاً من
5	on the road	على الطريق
6	put trash in bins	يضع القمامة في صناديق القمامة
7	throw trash on the ground	يرمي القمامة على الأرض
8	near schools	بالقرب من المدارس

★ VERB CONJUGATIONS ★

No.	Present	Past	المعنى
1	discuss	discussed	يناقش
2	solve	solved	يحل
3	use	used	يستخدم
4	take	took	يأخذ / يركب
5	put	put	يضع
6	throw	threw	يرمي
7	move	moved	يتحرك
8	fix	fixed	يصلح

2. Read the text.

Ali and Mona Make a Difference

Ali: Our **community** has many **problems**, so let's talk about them.

Mona: OK! Let's also discuss **solutions** to **fix** them.

Ali: The first problem is **traffic**. Cars don't move quickly in the morning, especially near schools.

Mona: Do you know how to **solve** this **problem**?

Ali: Yes, I think so. We don't need to use cars every day. **We can take the school bus instead**. There will be **fewer cars** on the road.

Mona: That's right! The second problem is **trash**. Some people don't put **trash** in **bins**, so the streets look **dirty**.

Mona: Does your street have this problem?

Ali: Not anymore. Our neighbors **don't throw trash** on the **ground**. We put new bins everywhere. Everyone uses them, and now our street is very clean!

Mona: That's great!



3. Read again and answer.

- 1 What is the first problem in the community?
.....
- 2 What can students take instead of cars?
.....
- 3 Where should people put trash?
.....
- 4 Why is Ali's street clean now?
.....

Translation (الترجمة)

- 1 يوجد الكثير من السيارات على الطريق.
- 2 يمكننا أن نأخذ حافلة المدرسة.
- 3 يجب أن نضع القمامة في الصناديق.
- 4 لا يلقي جيراننا القمامة على الأرض.
- 5 شارعنا نظيف الآن.

Language Notes

1 Vocabulary & Collocations (المفردات والمتلازمات)

نستخدم الكلمات والتعابير التالية في مواقف حياتية مختلفة:

- **Fix / Solve problems** (يحل المشكلات)
- **Reduce traffic** (يقلل من الازدحام المروري)
- **Take the bus instead** (يستقل الأتوبيس بدلاً من ذلك)
- **Put bins everywhere** (يضع صناديق القمامة في كل مكان)

Examples:

- ▶ We need to **solve** problems in our city.
- ▶ This plan will **reduce** traffic in the city.
- ▶ **Take the bus** instead of the car.
- ▶ **Put bins** everywhere to keep the city clean.



2 Comparisons (المقارنات)

نستخدم لمقارنة الكمية بين شيئين

- **Fewer** + Plural Countable Noun:

There will be **fewer** cars on the road.

كلمة **fewer** هي صيغة المقارنة من **few** وتستخدم حصراً مع الأسماء الجمع المعدودة (مثل cars).

Now



There are many cars on the road now.

In the future



There will be **fewer** cars on the road.

3 Negation (النفي والنهي)

نستخدم **don't** مع المصدر لنفي الفعل أو لإعطاء صيغة النهي / الأمر المنفي.

- **Don't** + Infinitive:

- ▶ We **don't** need to waste water.
- ▶ **Don't** throw trash on the ground.



We **don't** need to waste water.



Don't throw trash on the ground.



Writing

ورقة عمل لكتابة موضوع



Topic: "Our Community Problems and Solutions"

Part 1: Translate the sentences

1 لدينا العديد من المشاكل في مجتمعنا، فلنتحدث عنها.

الترجمة:

الكلمات المساعدة:

problems | community

2 أول مشكلة هي الزحام المروري، خاصة بالقرب من المدارس.

الترجمة:

الكلمات المساعدة:

traffic | schools

3 يمكننا حل هذه المشكلة باستخدام الحافلة المدرسية.

الترجمة:

الكلمات المساعدة:

bus | school

4 المشكلة الثانية هي القمامة، بعض الناس لا يضعونها في الصناديق.

الترجمة:

الكلمات المساعدة:

trash | bins

5 عندما نستخدم الصناديق الجديدة، يصبح الشارع نظيفاً جداً.

الترجمة:

الكلمات المساعدة:

bins | clean



Part 2: Write the paragraph

Our Community Problems and Solutions

الأ.، قم بتجميع الجمل التي قم- بترجمتها بالأعلى واكتبها في شكل موضوع متكامل، تذكر مسافة كاملة في بداية السطر الأول، وابدء كل جملة بحرف كبير (Capital Letter)، وضع نقطة (Full Stop) في نهاية كل جملة.



Exercises

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

(اختر الإجابة الصحيحة):

1. The bus helps reduce
a) traffic b) schools c) trash d) trees
2. Our neighbors don't throw trash on the
a) traffic b) bin c) sky d) ground
3. Cars don't move quickly near
a) ground b) schools c) bins d) community
4. Everyone uses trash in my community.
a) pins b) bins c) traffic d) ground
5. Ali and Mona talk about near schools.
a) traffic b) water c) library d) market
6. Cars don't fast in the morning.
a) take b) move c) solve d) fix
7. People now use
a) cars b) beds c) bins d) planes
8. Now the street is
a) dirty b) clean c) ugly d) crowded

3 Read and complete the text with the words from the box. (اقرأ وأكمل النص بكلمات من المربع):

buses - street - trash - Traffic - bins

Ali and Mona are talking about problems in their community.

1. is bad near schools in the morning. Ali suggests using school 2. Another problem is 3. Some people throw trash on the ground. But now, they have new 4. , and everyone uses them. The street looks better now.



Language in use

Present simple tense زمن المضارع البسيط

Usage الاستخدام

- We use the present simple for daily habits and routines.

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للعادات والروتين اليومي.



Form التكوين

Negative

النفى



I, You, We, They,
Plural noun (اسم جمع)

+

do not
(don't)

+

verb (infinitive) ...
(مصدر الفعل)

Ex: - Cars **don't** move quickly in the morning.



I **don't** throw trash on the ground.



He, She, It,
Singular noun (اسم مفرد)

+

does not
(doesn't)

+

verb (infinitive) ...

Ex: - She **doesn't** need to use cars every day.



- Hani **doesn't** watch TV every day.



Yes/No question (السؤال بـ هل)

Question

السؤال

?

Do

+

I, you, we, they, plural noun

+

verb
(infinitive) ...?

Ex: Do you know how to solve this problem?

✓ Yes, I do.

✗ No, I don't.



Does

+

he, she, it, singular noun

+

verb
(infinitive) ...?

Ex: Does Mona go to school by bus?

✓ Yes, she does.

✗ No, she doesn't.



Wh-question (السؤال بأداة استفهام)

Question word
(كلمة الاستفهام)

+

do

+

I, you, we, they, plural noun

+

does

he, she, it, singular noun

verb
(infinitive) ...?

Ex: Where do you travel in summer?

I travel to Alexandria in summer.



Ex: When does she drink milk?

She drinks milk in the morning.



Exercises

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

(اختر الإجابة الصحيحة):

1. We need to use cars every day.
a) don't b) doesn't c) aren't d) isn't
2. Does your street this problem?
a) has b) have c) had d) having
3. Our neighbors don't trash on the ground.
a) throws b) throwing c) threw d) throw
4. They waste electricity.
a) don't b) doesn't c) aren't d) haven't
5. you know how to solve this problem?
a) Does b) Has c) Do d) Doing
6. He put trash in bins.
a) don't b) doesn't c) isn't d) hasn't
7. She like pollution.
a) don't b) doesn't c) isn't d) hasn't
8. I don't the bus to school.
a) take b) takes c) took d) taking

2 Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets.

(اقرأ واكتب الشكل الصحيح للكلمة بين الأقواس):

1. She (don't) like pollution.
2. They (doesn't) use trash bins.
3. (Do) he play tennis?
4. (Does) cars move quickly in the morning?
5. We (doesn't) need to use cars every day.
6. They don't (plays) football after school.
7. Does he (rides) to work every day?
8. Mazen doesn't (rides) his bike to school every day.
9. No, they (doesn't) watch movies on weekends.
10. (Do) the sun rise in the east?

Exercises

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- The bus helps us reduce
a) schools b) traffic c) ground d) bins
- You shouldn't throw trash on the
a) traffic b) moon c) ground d) sky
- Everyone uses trash in my community.
a) pen b) bins c) ground d) schools
- Does he the bus to school?
a) feed b) take c) make d) solve

2. Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

cars - solve - problem - more - fewer

Ali and Mona are neighbors. They have many problems in their community. The first ① is cars don't move quickly in the morning. Ali knows how to ② the problem. He says that they don't need to use ③ every day. They can take the school bus instead. There will be ④ cars on the road.

3. Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

- She (don't) like pollution.
- They (doesn't) use trash bins.
- (Do) he take the bus to school?
- (Does) cars move quickly in the morning?
- We (doesn't) need to use cars every day.
- Do (she) throw trash on the ground?
- (Do) your street have this problem?
- Ali's street (don't) have new bins.
- Our neighbors don't (throws) trash on the ground.

4. Write a paragraph using the following guiding elements:

• Topic: Solving our community problems

Guiding words: fewer cars - traffic - take the school bus

Egypt My Culture

Key Vocabulary



traditions

تقاليد



culture

ثقافة



celebrate

يحتفل



harvest

حصاد



festivals

مهرجانات



crafts

حرف يدوية



outfits

أزياء / ملابس



events

مناسبات / فعاليات

Extra Vocabulary

No.	English	Arabic
1	regions	أقاليم / مناطق
2	north	الشمال
3	south	الجنوب
4	delta	الدلتا
5	city	مدينة
6	village	قرية
7	farmers	فلاحون / مزارعون
8	factories	مصانع
9	pottery	أواني فخارية / فخار
10	carpets	سجاد

No.	English	Arabic
11	songs	أغاني
12	stories	قصص
13	designs	تصاميم
14	galabeyas	جلابيب / جلابيب
15	turbans	عمامات / عمة
16	dresses	فساتين
17	modern	حديث
18	colorful	ملون
19	proud	فخور
20	egyptians	المصريون

★ SUMMARY OF THE LESSON ★

- 1  Egypt has two special regions: the Delta and Upper Egypt.
لمصر منطقتان مميزتان: الدلتا وصعيد مصر.
- 2  Each region has its own traditions and culture.
لكل منطقة تقاليدها وثقافتها الخاصة.
- 3  People in the Delta celebrate the Spring Festival.
يحتفل أهل الدلتا بمهرجان الربيع.
- 4  Farmers in the Delta grow rice and cotton.
يزرع مزارعو الدلتا الأرز والقطن.
- 5  People in Upper Egypt celebrate the sugar cane harvest.
يحتفل أهل الصعيد بحصاد قصب السكر.
- 6  Families sing traditional songs and tell old stories.
تغني العائلات الأغاني التقليدية وتحكي القصص القديمة.
- 7  Women wear colorful dresses in Upper Egypt.
ترتدي النساء فساتين ملونة في صعيد مصر.
- 8  Egyptians are proud of their culture.
المصريون فخورون بثقافتهم.

★ EXPRESSIONS & PREPOSITIONS ★

No.	Expression / Preposition	المعنى
1	special regions	مناطق مميزة
2	traditions and culture	التقاليد والثقافة
3	Spring Festival	مهرجان الربيع
4	rice and cotton	الأرز والقطن
5	sugar cane harvest	حصاد قصب السكر
6	traditional songs	أغاني تقليدية
7	colorful dresses	فساتين ملونة
8	proud of	فخور بـ

★ VERB CONJUGATIONS ★

No.	Present	Past	المعنى
1	celebrate	celebrated	يحتفل
2	grow	grew	يزرع
3	make	made	يصنع
4	wear	wore	يرتدي
5	sing	sang	يغني
6	tell	told	يحكي
7	have	had	لديه
8	share	shared	يشارك

2. Read. Then, answer the questions.

Egypt has two special regions: the Delta in the north and Upper Egypt in the south. Each region has its traditions and culture.

In the Delta region, they celebrate the Spring Festival with colorful decorations and special food. Farmers grow rice and cotton. Many people work in factories and make beautiful crafts. Women are known for making clothes.

In Upper Egypt, life is different. People celebrate the sugar cane harvest with big festivals. They make pottery and weave colorful carpets by hand. Families sing traditional songs and tell old stories. In some places like Nubia, houses are painted in bright colors and have special designs.

In the Delta region, men wear galabeyas or modern clothes like pants and shirts. Women wear stylish dresses or traditional outfits for special events.

In Upper Egypt, men also wear galabeyas and sometimes turbans. Women wear colorful dresses.

Even though the two places have some differences, they share many of the same traditions. Egyptians are proud of their culture and love to celebrate it together!

THE DELTA (NORTH)



UPPER EGYPT (SOUTH)



NUBIA



Comprehension Questions

- 1 What are the two special regions in Egypt?
- 2 What do people celebrate in the Delta region?
- 3 What do people make in Upper Egypt?
- 4 What do families in Upper Egypt do?
- 5 What do men wear in Upper Egypt?

Translation (الترجمة)

- 1 مصر لديها منطقتان خاصتان.
- 2 يحتفلون بمهرجان الربيع في منطقة الدلتا.
- 3 يصنع الناس الفخار في صعيد مصر.
- 4 تغني العائلات الأغاني التقليدية.
- 5 المصريون فخورون بثقافتهم.

Exercises

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

(اختر الإجابة الصحيحة):

- The two regions of Egypt are the Delta and
a) Upper Egypt b) Cairo c) Red Sea d) desert
- People in Upper Egypt celebrate the cane harvest.
a) cotton b) sugar c) rice d) carrot
- The houses in Nubia have special
a) designs b) glass c) tall d) water
- What Omar says is It doesn't make sense.
a) illogical b) appear c) dishonest d) dislike
- The teacher says my question is to the lesson.
a) legal b) irrelevant c) irresponsible d) appear
- The cat always after eating all the food.
a) irregular b) illegal c) disappears d) dishonest
- The Delta region is in the
a) south b) east c) west d) north
- People in the Delta region grow
a) rice b) sugarcane c) flowers d) corn
- In Upper Egypt, they make pottery and
a) beds b) books c) carpets d) chairs
- love their traditions.
a) Americans b) Egyptians c) Japanese d) Chinese

3 Read and complete the text with the words from the box.

(اقرأ وأكمل النص بكلمات من المربع):

traditions - sugar cane - pottery - special - festivals

In Egypt, the Delta region and Upper Egypt have different ways of life. The Delta region has spring 1), farming, and crafts. Upper Egypt has 2) festivals, 3) and colorful carpets. People wear special clothes. They all love their culture and 4)



Writing

ورقة عمل لكتابة موضوع



Topic: "The Delta and Upper Egypt"

Part 1: Translate the sentences

1



مصر بها منطقتان مميزتان.

الترجمة:

الكلمات المساعدة:

Egypt (مصر) | regions (منطقتان)

2



الدلتا في الشمال.

الترجمة:

الكلمات المساعدة:

Delta (الدلتا) | north (الشمال)

3



صعيد مصر في الجنوب.

الترجمة:

الكلمات المساعدة:

Upper Egypt (صعيد مصر) | south (الجنوب)

4



لكل منطقة ثقافتها الخاصة.

الترجمة:

الكلمات المساعدة:

region (منطقة) | culture (ثقافة)

5



المصريون يحيون ثقافتهم.

الترجمة:

الكلمات المساعدة:

Egyptians (المصريون) | culture (الثقافة)



Part 2: Write the paragraph

The Delta and Upper Egypt

الآن، قم بتجميع الجمل السابقة بعد ترجمتها بالأعلى واكتبها في شكل موضوع متكامل، تذكر مسافة كاملة في بداية السطر الأول. وابدأ كل جملة بحرف كبير. (Capital Letter). وضع نقطة (Full Stop) في نهاية كل جملة.





The prefixes البادئات

- A prefix is a small group of letters added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning.

البادئة هي مجموعة صغيرة من الحروف تُضاف إلى بداية الكلمة لتغيير معناها.

- The prefixes “dis-”, “il-”, and “ir-” mean “not” or “opposite”.

البادئات “dis-” و “il-” و “ir-” تعني «لا/غير» أو «عكس الكلمة».



dis-

Root word أصل الكلمة	Opposite word الكلمة المضادة
like يحب	dislike لا يحب
appear يظهر	disappear يختفي
honest أمين	dishonest غير أمين

il-

Root word أصل الكلمة	Opposite word الكلمة المضادة
legal قانوني	illegal غير قانوني
logical منطقي	illogical غير منطقي

ir-

Root word أصل الكلمة	Opposite word الكلمة المضادة
regular منتظم	irregular غير منتظم
responsible مسئول	irresponsible غير مسئول
relevant مناسب/له علاقة	irrelevant غير مناسب/ليس له علاقة

Lesson 3

Language Activities



- 1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة:

- 1 What he says is; it doesn't make sense.

a. dislike b. disappear c. logical d. illogical

- 2 He is He always tells lies.

a. honest b. dishonest c. responsible d. irrelevant

- 2 Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

اقرأ واكتب الصيغة الصحيحة للكلمة (للكلمات) بين القوسين:

- 1 The students are (responsible). Their classroom isn't clean.

- 2 Driving too fast is (legal).



- The /f/ sound is voiceless—your throat doesn't vibrate, like in "fish".
الصوت /f/ صوت مهموس - أي أن حلقك لا يهتز كما في كلمة (fish).

f /f/



frog
ضفدع



forest
غابة



factory
مصنع



flag
علم



- The /v/ sound is voiced—your throat vibrates, like in "van".
الصوت /v/ هو صوت مجهور - أي أن حلقك يهتز كما في كلمة (van).

v /v/



van
شاحنة



violin
كمان



view
منظر



vest
سترة

Exercises

1. Listen and write (T) True or (F) False:

1. Amr is from Alexandria.
2. Amr wears a galabeya .
3. Amr's father makes pottery.
4. Amr is in primary 4 .

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Egyptians are proud of their and love to celebrate together.
a) songs b) carpets c) culture d) factories
2. Men in Upper Egypt wear galabeyas and sometimes
a) turbans b) dresses c) skirts d) blouses
3. People in Upper Egypt the sugar cane harvest with big festivals.
a) dislike b) celebrate c) feed d) hate
4. There are two main in Egypt, Upper Egypt and the Delta.
a) times b) colors c) subjects d) regions
5. The cat after it ate all the food.
a) irregular b) disappeared c) illegal d) dishonest

3. Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1. It is (**legal**) to drive here. You mustn't drive here.
2. He (**likes**) loud noise. He can't hear it.
3. The verb "see" has an (**regular**) past form.
4. The students are (**responsible**). Their classroom is very dirty.

4. Read the text and answer the questions:

Egypt has a lot of regions. One of these regions is Upper Egypt. It's in the south of Egypt. Upper Egypt has traditions and cultures. People celebrate the sugar cane harvest with big festivals. They make pottery and weave colorful carpets by hand. In Upper Egypt, men wear galabeyas and sometimes turbans. Turbans are special hats. Men wear them on their heads.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Upper Egypt is in the of Egypt.

- a) north b) south c) east d) west
2. Men wear in Upper Egypt.
- a) cultures b) galabeyas c) rice d) festivals

B. Answer the following questions:

3. What do the people in Upper Egypt wear on their heads?

4. How do people in Upper Egypt weave carpets?

5. Punctuate the following:

egyptians are proud of their culture

6. Write a paragraph using the following guiding elements:

- Topic: The Delta Region

Key Vocabulary



history

تاريخ



neighborhood

الحي / المنطقة السكنية



market

سوق



stalls

أكشاك / طاوولات
عرض البضائع

train station

محطة القطار



photos

صور فوتوغرافية



diary

مذكرات يومية



entry

تدوينة / منشور
في مذكرات

Extra Vocabulary

No.	English	Arabic
1	grandpa	الجد
2	amazing	مذهل / رائع
3	story	قصة
4	years	سنوات
5	ago	منذ
6	different	مختلف
7	supermarket	سوبر ماركت
8	wooden	خشبي
9	vegetables	خضروات
10	fruits	فواكه

No.	English	Arabic
11	garden	حديقة
12	safely	بأمان
13	proud	فخور
14	rich	غني / عريق
15	legal	قانوني
16	illegal	غير قانوني
17	regular	منتظم
18	irregular	غير منتظم
19	responsible	مسؤول
20	irresponsible	غير مسؤول

★ SUMMARY OF THE LESSON ★

- 1  Grandpa told me amazing stories about our community's history.
حكى لي جدي قصصاً رائعة عن تاريخ مجتمعنا.
- 2  Fifty years ago, our neighborhood was very different.
منذ خمسين عامًا كان حيناً مختلفاً جداً.
- 3  There was an old market with wooden stalls.
كان هناك سوق قديم به أكشاك خشبية.
- 4  People sold fresh fruits and vegetables every morning.
كان الناس يبيعون الفواكه والخضروات الطازجة كل صباح.
- 5  There were small houses with beautiful gardens.
كانت هناك منازل صغيرة ذات حدائق جميلة.
- 6  Children played safely in the streets.
كان الأطفال يلعبون بأمان في الشوارع.
- 7  Grandpa showed me old photos of the community.
أراني جدي صوراً قديمة للمجتمع.
- 8  I am proud of my community's rich history.
أنا فخور بتاريخ مجتمعي العريق.

★ EXPRESSIONS & PREPOSITIONS ★

No.	Expression / Preposition	المعنى
1	community's history	تاريخ المجتمع
2	fifty years ago	منذ خمسين عامًا
3	old market	سوق قديم
4	fresh fruits and vegetables	فواكه وخضروات طازجة
5	beautiful gardens	حدائق جميلة
6	in the streets	في الشوارع
7	old photos	صور قديمة
8	proud of	فخور بـ

★ VERB CONJUGATIONS ★

No.	Present	Past	المعنى
1	tell	told	يحكي
2	stand	stood	يقف / يوجد
3	sell	sold	يبيع
4	play	played	يلعب
5	show	showed	يري
6	see	saw	يرى
7	help	helped	يساعد
8	build	built	يبني

Writing - A Diary Entry

1. Think and answer.



What stories do old buildings tell us?



March 15, 2025

Dear diary,

Today, Grandpa told me amazing stories about our community's **history**. Fifty **years ago**, our **neighborhood** was very different! Where our big supermarket stands now, there was a beautiful **old** market with wooden stalls. People sold fresh fruits and vegetables every morning.

The tall buildings **weren't here then**. Instead, there were small houses with beautiful gardens. Everyone knew their neighbors, and children played safely in the streets. There was even a small **train station** where our park is now! Grandpa showed me **old photos**. I saw the **old school** that still **stands** today. He said people helped to build it together many **years ago**. It makes me proud to know our community has such a **rich history**.

Yours truly,

Hana



Steps of writing a diary entry

خطوات كتابة مدخل مذكرة



1



Start with the date:

Write the date at the top of your page.

Ex: March 15, 2025

ابدأ بالتاريخ:

اكتب التاريخ في أعلى صفحتك.

2



Write a greeting.

Ex: "Dear diary," or "Hello diary,".

اكتب تحية.

3



Add details:

Who you talked to, what you heard, and how you felt.

من تحدثت إليه، وماذا سمعت، وكيف شعرت.

Ex: – Today, Grandpa told me amazing stories about our community's history.

– It makes me proud to know our community has such a rich history.

أضف تفاصيل.

4



End with a closing.

Ex: Yours truly, Hana

أنه بعبارة ختامية.



Look and read:

انظر واقرأ:

Let's Stop Air Pollution

هيا نوقف تلوث الهواء

Picture صورة



Walk or cycle to school.

امشي أو اركب الدراجة إلى المدرسة.

Plant trees in your community.

ازرع أشجارًا في مجتمعك.



Use less plastic.

استخدم كمية أقل من البلاستيك.

Keep your community clean.

حافظ على نظافة مجتمعك.



solution حل



Writing

ورقة عمل لكتابة موضوع



Topic: "My Community History"

Part 1: Translate the sentences

1 جدي يحكي لي قصصًا عن مجتمعتنا.

الترجمة:

الكلمات المساعدة:

grandpa | stories

2 كان هناك سوق قديم في منطقتنا.

الترجمة:

الكلمات المساعدة:

old | market

3 كان الناس يبيعون الفاكهة والخضروات.

الترجمة:

الكلمات المساعدة:

fruit | vegetables

4 كانت هناك بيوت صغيرة وحدائق جميلة.

الترجمة:

الكلمات المساعدة:

houses | gardens

5 أنا فخور بتاريخ مجتمعتنا.

الترجمة:

الكلمات المساعدة:

proud | history



Part 2: Write the paragraph

My Community History

الآن، قم بتجميع الجمل التي قمت بترجمتها بالأعلى واكتبها في شكل موضوع متكامل.
مسافة كاملة في بداية السطر الأول، وأبدأ كل جملة بحرف كبير (Capital Letter).
وضع نقطة (Full Stop) في نهاية كل جملة.



Exercises

1. Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

feed - sold - stalls - stories - ago

I'm Adel. I love my grandpa very much. In the past, my Grandpa told me amazing ① about our community's history. Fifty years ② , our neighborhood was very different. There was a beautiful old supermarket with wooden ③ People ④ fresh fruits and vegetables every morning.

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- I buy fruit and vegetables from the
a) library b) school c) supermarket d) station
- Our is the places and people where we live.
a) garden b) neighborhood c) children d) library
- I like to read about our because it's rich.
a) photos b) history c) building d) street
- Grandpa me some old photos.
a) talked b) showed c) ate d) played
- My house has a beautiful
a) car b) garden c) pen d) station
- I buy my clothes and food from a shopping
a) animal b) mall c) library d) school
- It's healthy to eat fruits and vegetables.
a) bad b) tall c) fresh d) sad

3. Punctuate the following:

1. there were small houses

.....

2. what do you know about your community

.....

General Exercises on Unit 2

1. Choose the Correct Answer

1. We flowers and trees in our garden.
a. volunteer b. plant c. feed d. do
2. My neighbors and I volunteer to help our
a. community b. clothes c. food d. senses
3. They trash from the streets.
a. grow b. stay c. keep d. clean
4. He toys and gives them to poor children.
a. to collect b. collect c. collecting d. collects
5. She like fast food.
a. don't b. doesn't c. hasn't d. isn't
6. you like ice cream?
a. Do b. Does c. Is d. Was
7. Do you your room every day?
a. cleans b. cleaning c. cleaned d. clean
8. I get up early on the weekend.
a. doesn't b. don't c. am not d. haven't
9. He doesn't the guitar.
a. plays b. playing c. play d. played
10. Some people put trash in bins.
a. hasn't b. aren't c. doesn't d. don't
11. We have good solutions to the problems.
a. waste b. solve c. move d. have
12. Many streets look because of the trash.
a. wonderful b. dirty c. clean d. awesome
13. The traffic move fast because there's too many cars.
a. haven't b. doesn't c. isn't d. don't
14. What Omar says is It doesn't make sense.
a. illogical b. appear c. dishonest d. dislike
15. The teacher says my question is to the lesson.
a. legal b. irrelevant c. appear d. irresponsible
16. The cat always after eating all the food.
a. irregular b. disappears c. illegal d. dishonest
17. His answer is It is not correct.
a. honest b. logical c. illogical d. legal

2. Read and Complete the Texts

(clothes - trash - great - community - plants)

My family and I help our community. Everyone in our (1) helps. We clean (2) from the streets with our neighbors. My father (3) trees in the park. My mother and aunt Salwa collect (4) and give them to people who need them.

(instead - cars - traffic - problem - community)

Our community is an amazing place to live in. However, there is a (1) Our community has a problem of (2) To solve it, we think we don't need to use (3) every day. We can take the school bus (4)

(colorful - Upper - traditions - galabeyas - different)

I live in Sohag. It is a big governorate in (1) Egypt. Life in Upper Egypt is (2) to life in Cairo. We have our own (3) and culture. Our clothes are different. Men wear (4) and women wear colorful dresses.

(community - song - tells - traditional - history)

I love my grandma. When we visit her, she (1) us interesting stories. She knows a lot about our community's (2) She sometimes asks us some questions after the story, or she sings a (3) We learn a lot about our (4) from our grandma's stories.

3. Correct the Words in Brackets

1. It is (legal) to drive here.
2. He (likes) loud noise.
3. The verb "see" has an (regular) past form.
4. The students are (responsible). Their classroom is very dirty.
5. The plane (appeared) behind the clouds.
6. It's (legal) to use the mobile when you drive.
7. My grandpa (likes) noise and pollution.

8. Rain is (regular) in the dry desert.
 9. Your question is (relevant). We are not talking about that.
 10. The children are (responsible). They waste their time.

4. Correct the Words in Brackets

1. They don't (comes) late.
 2. He (don't) live in Siwa.
 3. (Do) Ahmed have a bike?
 4. She (not go) to school on Saturdays.
 5. I (not like) busy places.
 6. (Do) Aya play basketball? - No, she doesn't.
 7. Do you (needs) any help?
 8. She (not like) pollution.
 9. Do they (threw) trash on the ground?
 10. My brother doesn't (works) in a hospital.
 11. Do you (got) up early?
 12. Our teacher (don't) speak Arabic in the classroom.
 13. We (doesn't) need new clothes.
 14. (Do) she walk to school every day?
 15. Do you (knew) how to solve this problem?
 16. Cars (not move) quickly near the river.
 17. The dog took the toy and (appeared). We couldn't find it.
 18. Some people (like) frogs because they look strange.

5. Correct the Underlined Mistakes

1. She doesn't eats unhealthy food. → [.....]
 2. Does Reda helps in the park? → [.....]
 3. We doesn't like apples, but we love bananas. → [.....]
 4. Does you take long showers? → [.....]
 5. Do you had breakfast at home? → [.....]
 6. Do they volunteer in the community? - Yes, they don't. → [.....]

7. No, she doesn't has any brothers. → [.....]
8. They doesn't forget their homework. → [.....]
9. I don't leaves the water running when I brush my teeth. → [.....]
10. Your answer is relevant to the question. It isn't correct. → [.....]
11. Regular sleep is bad for your health. → [.....]
12. Stars appear in the morning. → [.....]
13. We like football, but we like tennis. → [.....]
14. It's legal to park in front of the hospital. → [.....]
15. He likes chocolate. It is unhealthy. → [.....]
16. It is legal to smoke in hospitals. → [.....]
17. Does they play tennis in the club? → [.....]
18. Does Hana goes to school on Fridays? - No, she doesn't. → [.....]

6. Reading Comprehension

Trash is one of the biggest problems in my neighborhood. It is a very dangerous problem because it can make many people ill. This problem happens because people don't put trash in bins. They throw the trash on the ground so the streets look dirty. Solving this problem isn't easy. So my parents get together with our neighbors and find a solution to this problem. We will put bins everywhere.

1. The opposite of the underlined word "dirty" is
 a. harmful b. bad c. clean d. fast
2. This text is about
 a. Neighbors b. Trash c. Clothes d. Healthy food
3. Why is trash a dangerous problem?

4. How can they solve this problem?

8. Punctuate the Following

they make the park nice

why do you help your community

yes i use the trash bins

1. do cars move quickly in the morning

9. Writing Practice

"How you help your community"

Guiding elements: What do you do to help? / Where do you help? / Why do you help?

"A problem in your community"

Guiding elements: traffic / cars / school bus

"Your community's history"

Guiding elements: buildings / stories / proud



Important Paragraphs



Helping the community

clean – plant – neighbors

I help my community. I **clean** trash from the streets. I **plant** trees. I feed dogs. I help my **neighbors**.



Community problems

traffic – trash – dirty

Our community has problems. The first problem is **traffic**, especially near schools. **Trash** is another problem that makes the streets look **dirty**.



My old neighborhood

different – stalls – vegetables

My old neighborhood was **different**. There was a market with wooden **stalls**. People sold fresh **vegetables** every morning.



Ways to stop air pollution

walk – plastic – trees

To stop air pollution, we can **walk** or cycle to school. We can use less **plastic**. We can plant **trees**.



Test on Unit 2

1. Listen and write (T) True or (F) False:

1. Youssef is from The Delta.
2. Youssef is in grade 6.
3. Youssef wears a shirt.
4. Youssef's father works in a sugar cane factory.

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. I the ducks every day.
a) volunteer b) plant c) feed d) make
2. We put trash in
a) pens b) bins c) cars d) buses
3. They trash from the streets.
a) grow b) stay c) keep d) clean
4. He toys and gives them to poor children.
a) to collect b) collect c) collecting d) collects
5. She like fast food.
a) don't b) doesn't c) hasn't d) isn't
6. you like ice cream?
a) Do b) Does c) Is d) Was

3. Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

sold - help - plant - collect - volunteer

I like to help my community. I ① old clothes and give them to people who need them. I ② at the community park. I ③ flowers and trees. I ④ my neighbors.

4. Read the text and answer the questions:

I'm Sandy. I live in a village in Upper Egypt. Life here is different. People celebrate the sugar cane harvest with big festivals. They make pottery and weave colorful carpets. My grandpa tells me old stories. My grandpa is a farmer. He grows sugar cane. My grandpa wears traditional clothes. He wears a galabeya and a turban. I love him very much.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Sandy lives in a

a) city b) village c) town d) planet

2. Sandy's grandpa is a

a) teacher b) farmer c) doctor d) sailor

B. Answer the following questions:

3. Where is the village?

4. What does Sandy's grandpa wear?

5. Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1. They (doesn't) like the pollution.

2. (Do) he know to solve the problem?

3. He (don't) play football.

4. Does he (volunteers) in the community garden?

6. Punctuate the following:

cars don't move quickly here

7. Write a paragraph using the following guiding words:

• Topic: The Delta region

Guiding words: Spring Festival - rice and cotton - celebrate

Animals in Our World



Speaking

- Describe animals and their daily habits
- Use comparative adjectives to compare different animals

- وصف الحيوانات وعاداتها اليومية
- استخدام صفات المقارنة لمقارنة الحيوانات المختلفة

Listening

- Understand basic conversations about animals
- Discriminate between the consonant blends /fr/ /dr/ /pl/

- فهم محادثات أساسية حول الحيوانات
- تمييز مزج الحروف الساكنة /fr/ /dr/ /pl/

Reading

- Identify animals' habits in a simple text
- Identify a short story with a moral lesson to get the main idea
- Discuss the moral lessons in a short story

- تحديد عادات الحيوانات في نص بسيط
- تحديد قصة قصيرة تتضمن درساً أخلاقياً لفهم الفكرة الرئيسية
- مناقشة الدروس الأخلاقية في قصة قصيرة

Writing

- Draft a basic report about endangered animals
- Plan a research project about a forest animal

- كتابة تقرير بسيط عن الحيوانات المهددة بالانقراض
- تخطيط مشروع بحثي عن حيوان غابة

Let's Meet The Animals!

Key Vocabulary



forest

غابة



guide

مرشد



elephants

فيلة



monkeys

قرود



lions

أسود



giraffes

زرافات



animals

حيوانات



park

حديقة / متنزه

Extra Vocabulary

No.	English	Arabic
1	visitors	زوار
2	bear	دب
3	zebra	حمار وحشي
4	trunk	خرطوم الفيل
5	tail	ذيل
6	coat	فراء / غطاء جسم الحيوان
7	fur	فرو
8	claws	مخالب
9	hunt	يصطاد
10	climb	يتسلق

No.	English	Arabic
11	leaves	أوراق شجر
12	spotted	منقط
13	striped	مخطط
14	sharp	حاد
15	spray	يرش / يضخ
16	catches	يمسك / يصطاد
17	runs	يجري
18	sleep	ينام
19	program	برنامج
20	watch	يشاهد

★ SUMMARY OF THE LESSON ★

- 1  Nadia's dad works as a forest guide. يعمل والد ناديا مرشداً في حديقة الغابة.
- 2  He shows visitors the animals. يُري الزوار الحيوانات.
- 3  Visitors can see elephants drinking water. يمكن للزوار رؤية الأفيال تشرب الماء.
- 4  Monkeys climb trees in the forest. تتسلق القردة الأشجار في الغابة.
- 5  Lions hunt at night and sleep during the day. تصطاد الأسود ليلاً وتنام نهاراً.
- 6  Giraffes eat leaves from tall trees. تأكل الزرافات أوراق الأشجار الطويلة.
- 7  Nadia watches TV programs about animals. تشاهد ناديا برامج تلفزيونية عن الحيوانات.
- 8  The forest park has many amazing animals. تضم حديقة الغابة العديد من الحيوانات المدهشة.

★ EXPRESSIONS & PREPOSITIONS ★

No.	Expression / Preposition	المعنى
1	 forest guide	مرشد الغابة
2	 show visitors	يري الزوار
3	 drink water	يشرب الماء
4	 climb trees	يتسلق الأشجار
5	 at night	ليلاً
6	 during the day	أثناء النهار
7	 tall trees	أشجار طويلة
8	 TV program about animals	برنامج عن الحيوانات

★ VERB CONJUGATIONS ★

No.	Present	Past	المعنى
1	work	worked	يعمل
2	show	showed	يري
3	see	saw	يرى
4	drink	drank	يشرب
5	climb	climbed	يتسلق
6	hunt	hunted	يصطاد
7	sleep	slept	ينام
8	eat	ate	ياكل

1



Hi, Nadia! What does your dad do at the forest park?

مرحبًا يا نادية! ماذا يعمل والدك في حديقة الغابة؟



2

He works as a forest guide. He shows visitors the animals.

هو يعمل مرشدًا في الغابة. ويطلع الزائرين على الحيوانات.



3



Do you usually go with him?

هل تذهبن معه عادة؟

4

Sometimes.

أحيانًا.



5



What animals do visitors see?

ما الحيوانات التي يراها الزائرون؟

6

Lots of them! They see elephants drinking water and monkeys climbing trees.

الكثير منها! إنهم يرون الأفيال تشرب الماء والقردة تتسلق الأشجار.



7



That's interesting! Do they see lions, too?

هذا شيق! هل يرون الأسود أيضًا؟



8



Yes, and giraffes as well.

نعم، والزرافات أيضًا.



9



Lions often hunt at night and sleep during the day. Giraffes eat leaves from tall trees.

تصطاد الأسود غالبًا في الليل وتنام أثناء النهار. تأكل الزرافات أوراق الشجر من الأشجار الطويلة.



10



That's right! How do you know all of this?

هذا صحيح! كيف تعرف كل هذا؟



11



I watch a TV program about animals.

أنا أشاهد برنامجًا تلفزيونيًا عن الحيوانات.

12

Would you like to visit the forest park?

هل تود أن تزور حديقة الغابة؟



13



Sure! It must be amazing to see all those animals up close.

بالتأكيد! مذهل أن نرى كل هذه الحيوانات عن قرب.

Animals, their description, and daily activities الحيوانات ووصفهم وأنشطتهم اليومية



The giraffe has a spotted coat. It eats leaves from tall trees.

الزرافة لها فراء منقط. وتأكل أوراق الأشجار العالية.



The bear has thick fur and sharp claws. It catches fish.

الدب له فراء كثيف ومخالب حادة. ويصطاد الأسماك.



The monkey is small and has a long tail. It climbs trees.

القرود صغير وذيله طويل. ويتسلق الأشجار.



The zebra has a striped coat. It runs in groups.

الحمار الوحشي له معطف مخطط. يتحرك في مجموعات.



The lion has yellow fur. It hunts animals at night.

الأسد ذو فراء أصفر. يصطاد الحيوانات ليلاً.



The elephant is big and gray. It uses its trunk to spray water on its body.

الفيل كبير ورمادي اللون. يستخدم خرطومته لرش الماء على جسمه.

Language Notes

1 Jobs & Work (الوظائف والمهن)

► Work as a + Job:

تُستخدم التركيبة **work as a/an** للتعبير عن الوظيفة التي يشغلها الشخص.

He **works as a** forest guide.



► Show + (Object) + the + noun:

الفعل **show** يعني "يُري" أو "يُعرف"، ويأتي بعده المفعول به الأول (الأشخاص) ثم الشيء المراد رؤيته.

He **shows** visitors **the** animals.



2 Verbs for Animals (استخدام الأفعال مع الحيوانات)

متلازمات مميزة للحيوانات يُساعدنا على وصف ما تفعله تفعله.

• Climb trees



monkeys **climbing** trees

• Eat leaves



giraffes **eat** leaves

• Hunt at night



lions often **hunt** at night

3 Descriptive Expressions (التعابير الوصفية)

► It must be + adjective:

التركيبة **must be** تفيد الاستنتاج القوي القائم على دليل أو شعور واضح، ويتبعها صفة. (بمعنى: "لا بد أنه أمر رائع").

It **must be** amazing to see all those animals **up close**.



► Up close:

تعبير ظرفي يعني "عن قرب" أو "من مسافة قريبة جداً".

It's great to see all those animals **up close**.



Exercises

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

(اختر الإجابة الصحيحة):

1. The elephant lots of water.
a) drinks b) hunts c) eats d) plays
2. The monkey trees.
a) drinks b) climbs c) goes d) hunts
3. The zebra in groups.
a) catches b) runs c) climbs d) sleeps
4. The bear fish.
a) hunts b) makes c) catches d) kills
5. The elephant has a heavy
a) trunk b) hand c) fur d) tail
6. The monkey has a tail.
a) short b) small c) long d) tall
7. Lions often hunt at
a) day b) night c) morning d) week
8. eat leaves from tall trees.
a) Lions b) Zebras c) Giraffes d) Bears
9. The bear has thick fur and claws.
a) sharp b) thick c) short d) small
10. The zebra has a coat.
a) spotted b) striped c) long d) sharp

2 Read and complete the text with the words from the box.

(اقرأ وأكمل النص بكلمات من المربع):

climb - elephants - park - night - runs

Nadia's dad is a forest guide. He works at the forest 1)
 He shows visitors animals. The 2) drink a lot of water.
 The monkeys can 3) trees. Lions hunt at 4)
 and sleep during the day.



Writing

ورقة عمل لكتابة موضوع



Lesson 1: Writing - A Research Report

Topic: "Animals at the Forest Park"

Part 1: Translate the sentences

1. يعمل والدي مرشدًا في حديقة الغابة.

Helping words:

father | guide

Translation:

2. يرى الزوار الأفيال والزرافات.

Helping words:

visitors | elephants

Translation:

3. تتسلق القردة الأشجار.

Helping words:

monkeys | trees

Translation:

4. الأسود تصطاد ليلاً.

Helping words:

lions | night

Translation:

5. أحب زيارة حديقة الغابة.

Helping words:

love | park

Translation:



Part 2: Write the paragraph

Animals at the Forest Park

اجمع الجمل السابقة بعد ترجمتها في فقرة واحدة مع مراعاة:
 - البدء بحرف كبير (Capital Letter).
 - وضع نقطة في نهاية كل جملة (Full Stop).



Exercises

1. Listen and write (T) True or (F) False:

1. Omar's father works as a forest guide.
2. Omar sometimes goes with his father.
3. Giraffes eat leaves from tall trees.
4. Lions often run at night and sleep during the day.

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The zebra has a coat. It runs in groups.
a) spotted b) striped c) white d) gray
2. The has thick fur and sharp claws.
a) elephant b) giraffe c) lion d) bear
3. Monkeys can trees.
a) drink b) hunt c) climb d) run
4. My dad shows visitors the animals. He is a
a) farmer b) police officer c) forest guide d) doctor
5. Elephants use their to drink water.
a) trunk b) tail c) beak d) coat

3. Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

amazing - hunt - visitors - leaves - sad

My father works as a forest guide. He shows ① the animals. I sometimes go with him. Visitors see elephants drinking water and monkeys climbing trees. Lions often ② at night and sleep during the day. Giraffes eat ③ from tall trees. It must be ④ to see all those animals up close.

4. Read the text and answer the questions:

The forest is a big home for many amazing animals! Some animals like to climb trees, and some like to dig in the ground. Some animals eat leaves and grass. Others eat meat. Birds sing pretty songs in the branches. Lions catches animals for food. All these animals live together and help the forest stay a happy and amazing place.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Where do many animals live?

- a) In the ocean b) In the forest c) In the desert d) In the sky
2. What do birds do in the trees?
- a) Dig holes b) Sing songs c) Buy nuts d) Cook food

B. Answer the following questions:

3. What is the main idea of the text?
4. What do you think animals in the forest eat?

5. Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1. Let's (going) to school on foot.
2. Students must (studying) for the exams.
3. Would you like to (has) some juice?
4. The elephant (have) a long trunk.

6. Punctuate the following:

1. what animals do visitors see

7. Write a paragraph using the following guiding elements:

• Topic: A Day at the Forest Park

Guiding words: forest park - forest guide - animals

Taking Care of Animals

Key Vocabulary



care

رعاية



vets

أطباء بيطريون



forest officers

ضباط / حراس الغابة



challenges

تحديات



places

أماكن



owners

ملاك / أصحاب الحيوانات



protect

يحمي



healthy

صحي

Extra Vocabulary

No.	English	Arabic
1	pets	حيوانات أليفة
2	exercise	يتدرب / يمارس الرياضة
3	wild	الحياة البرية / البرية
4	safe	آمن
5	space	مساحة
6	attention	اهتمام / انتباه
7	stronger	أقوى
8	reach	يصل إلى
9	check	يفحص
10	cities	مدن

No.	English	Arabic
11	clean	نظيف
12	rabbits	أرانب
13	birds	طيور
14	cage	قفص
15	kindness	عطف / طيبة
16	world	العالم
17	teacher	معلم
18	happier	أكثر سعادة
19	story	قصة
20	boy	ولد

★ SUMMARY OF THE LESSON ★

- 

1 Animals need our help to stay healthy and safe.
تحتاج الحيوانات إلى مساعدتنا لتبقى بصحة جيدة وآمنة.
- 

2 Some animals live in the wild.
تعيش بعض الحيوانات في البرية.
- 

3 Other animals live in zoos or homes.
تعيش حيوانات أخرى في حدائق الحيوان أو المنازل.
- 

4 Zoo animals need special attention.
تحتاج حيوانات حديقة الحيوان إلى اهتمام خاص.
- 

5 Elephants need bigger spaces to move around.
تحتاج الأفيال إلى مساحات أكبر للتنقل.
- 

6 Wild animals face different challenges.
تواجه الحيوانات البرية تحديات مختلفة.
- 

7 Pets need daily care from their owners.
تحتاج الحيوانات الأليفة إلى رعاية يومية من أصحابها.
- 

8 Everyone can help protect animals.
يمكن للجميع المساعدة في حماية الحيوانات.

★ IMPORTANT EXPRESSIONS & PREPOSITIONS

No.	Expression / Preposition	المعنى
1	move around	يتحرك / يتنقل
2	face challenges	يواجه تحديات
3	daily care	عناية يومية
4	care for	يعتني بـ
5	special attention	اهتمام خاص
6	stay healthy	يبقى بصحة جيدة
7	clean water	ماء نظيف
8	safe places	أماكن آمنة

★ VERB CONJUGATIONS

No.	Present	Past	المعنى
1	need	needed	يحتاج
2	live	lived	يعيش
3	move	moved	يتحرك
4	face	faced	يواجه
5	care	cared	يعتني
6	protect	protected	يحمي
7	help	helped	يساعد
8	check	checked	يفحص

4. Listen and read.

Animals need our help to stay healthy and safe. Some animals live in the wild, while others live in zoos or homes. Each animal needs special care to live well.

Zoo animals need special attention. **Elephants need** bigger spaces than monkeys to move around. **Lions** eat a **lot of food** to stay stronger than other animals. **Giraffes need** taller trees to reach their food. **Vets** often check their health.

Wild animals face different **challenges**. Their homes are getting smaller because of new cities. They need **clean** water and **safe places** to live. **Forest officers** now work harder than before to protect these animals and their homes.

Pets need daily care from their **owners**. **Dogs** need exercise. **Rabbits** eat fresh vegetables, and they are healthier than other animals. **Birds** need cleaner cages than other animals.

Everyone can help protect animals in simple ways. Small acts of kindness make our world better. When we care for animals, we create a safer place for them. Being kind to animals teaches us to be better people. Together, we can make their lives happier and healthier.



5. Listen again and answer.

- 1 What do animals need to stay healthy and safe?
- 2 Why do elephants need bigger spaces?
- 3 What do wild animals need to live?
- 4 What do rabbits eat?

Translation (الترجمة)

- 1 الحيوانات تحتاج إلى مساعدتنا.
- 2 الفيلة تحتاج إلى مساحات كبيرة.
- 3 الأرانب تأكل خضروات طازجة.
- 4 يمكننا حماية الحيوانات.

Language Notes

1 Expressing Need & Obligation (التعبير عن الحاجة والضرورة)

► Need + noun / Need + to + infinitive:

• Need + noun (يتبع اسم)

Animals **need** our help.
They **need** clean water.



• Need + to + infinitive (يتبع فعل في المصدر)

They **need to** live.
We **need to** protect animals.



► Should + Infinitive:

الفعل الناقص **should** يُستخدم لطلب النصيحة أو تقديمها ويأتي بعده الفعل في المصدر بدون **to**.

How **should** we exercise our pets?



2 Purpose & Cause (التركييب السببية والهدفية)

► Keep + Object + Adjective:

تُستخدم هذه التركيبة للحفاظ على شيء ما في حالة معينة.

to keep our pets **healthy**?



- ✓ good food
- ✓ clean water
- ✓ regular exercise
- ✓ vet visits

► Because of + Noun:

Because of (Noun) يتبعها اسم أو عبارة اسمية لتبين السبب، على عكس **because** التي تتبعها جملة كاملة.

Forests are smaller **because of** new cities.



3 Comparative Adjectives (المقارنات)

تُستخدم الصفة المقارنة (تنتهي بـ **er**) ثم **than** للمقارنة بين شيئين.

• bigger spaces **than** other cages.



• stronger **than** other animals.



• taller trees **than** before.



• cleaner cages **than** before.



Exercises

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

(اختر الإجابة الصحيحة):

1. Wild animals face different
a) challenges b) vegetables c) trees d) care
2. often check animals' health.
a) Teachers b) Vets c) Forest officers d) Owners
3. We must take of animals.
a) car b) exercise c) care d) help
4. Zoo animals need special
a) attention b) food c) challenges d) money
5. Small acts of make our world better.
a) kind b) cities c) kindness d) trees
6. Birds need cleaner than other animals.
a) cages b) boxes c) tanks d) cars
7. Forest work hard to protect animals.
a) vets b) officers c) cleaners d) doctors
8. Rabbits eat vegetables.
a) bad b) big c) fresh d) cheap
9. We should exercise our every day.
a) pets b) money c) cars d) fish

2 Read and complete the text with the words from the box. (اقرأ وأكمل النص بكلمات من المربع):

Vets - spaces - stronger - food - challenges

Zoo animals need special attention. Elephants need bigger **1)** than monkeys to move around. Lions eat a lot of food to stay **2)** than other animals. Giraffes need taller trees to reach their food. **3)** often check their health. Wild animals face different **4)** Their homes are getting smaller because of new cities.



Writing

ورقة عمل لكتابة موضوع

Lesson 2: Writing - A Research Report

Topic: "Helping Animals"

Part 1: Translate the sentences



1



الحيوانات تحتاج إلى مساعدتنا.

Helping words:

animals (الحيوانات) | help (مساعدة)



Translation:

2



الأطباء البيطريون يفحصون صحة الحيوانات.

Helping words:

vets (الأطباء البيطريون) | health (الصحة)



Translation:

3



الحيوانات البرية تحتاج إلى مياه نظيفة.

Helping words:

wild animals (الحيوانات البرية) | water (المياه)



Translation:

4



الحيوانات الأليفة تحتاج إلى رعاية يومية.

Helping words:

pets (الحيوانات الأليفة) | daily care (رعاية يومية)



Translation:

5



يجب أن نحمي الحيوانات.

Helping words:

protect (نحامي) | animals (الحيوانات)



Translation:



Part 2: Write the paragraph

Helping Animals

اجمع الجمل السابقة بعد ترجمتها واكتبها في شكل موضوع متكامل، مع مراعاة:

- البدء بحرف كبير (Capital Letter).

- وضع نقطة في نهاية كل جملة (Full Stop).





Language in use

Comparative adjectives

صفات المقارنة

Adjectives

الصفات

- An adjective is a word that describes a noun. It can come:

الصفة هي كلمة تصف اسماً. يمكن أن تأتي:

- 1 before a noun. قبل اسم.

Ex: – The elephant is a **big** animal.

- 2 after verb to be. بعد فعل be.

Ex: – Lions are **strong**.

The comparative form

صيغة المقارنة

- We use comparative adjectives to compare between two people, things, animals, etc.

نستخدم صفات المقارنة للمقارنة بين شخصين، شيئين، حيوانات، إلخ.



Making comparative forms with short adjectives

تكوين صيغة المقارنة مع الصفات القصيرة

- To make comparative forms with short adjectives, we add to the end of the adjective:

لتكوين صيغة المقارنة مع الصفات القصيرة، نضيف إلى نهاية الصفة:

-er

+

than ...

- with most adjectives.

- tall → taller

Ex: – A giraffe is **taller** **than** a zebra.

مع معظم الصفات.

-r + than ...

- if the adjective ends in **-e**.

- safe → safer

إذا انتهت الصفة بـ **-e**.

Ex: – The zoo is **safer** **than** the forest.



-ier + than ...

- if the adjective ends in a consonant and **-y**, we change **-y** to **-i**.

- healthy → healthier

إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف ساكن و**-y** نقوم بتغيير **-y** إلى **-i**.

Ex: – Rabbits are **healthier** **than** other animals.



Spelling Rule

قاعدة تهجئة

- If an adjective ends in a vowel and a consonant, we usually double the consonant before we add **-er** to the end of the adjective.

إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف متحرك وحرف ساكن، فإننا عادة نضاعف الحرف الساكن قبل إضافة **-er** إلى نهاية الصفة.

- big + g + er → bigger

الصفة الأصلية

الحرف الساكن الأخير

إضافة **-er**

النتيجة

Ex: – Bears are **bigger** **than** dogs.



Exercises

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

(اختر الإجابة الصحيحة):

1. Elephants need spaces than monkeys.
a) big b) biggest c) bigger d) the biggest
2. Giraffes need trees to reach their food.
a) taller b) tallest c) as tall d) tall as
3. Forest officers work than before to protect these animals.
a) hard b) harder c) the hardest d) hardest
4. Birds need cages than other animals.
a) clean b) cleanest c) cleaner d) as clean
5. The lion is than the dog.
a) strong b) stronger c) strongest d) as strong
6. Rabbits are than other animals.
a) healthy b) healthier c) as healthy d) healthiest
7. Ahmed is taller Omar.
a) as b) than c) then d) the
8. Camels are than dogs.
a) tall b) taller c) tallest d) the tallest

2 Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets.

(اقرأ واكتب الشكل الصحيح:
لللمة بين الأقواس):

1. A cheetah is (fast) than a turtle.
2. Elephants are (big) than monkeys.
3. The weather today is (cold) than yesterday.
4. Omar is (tall) than his brother.
5. Marwa is (lazy) than her sister.
6. Rabbits are (healthy) than other animals.
7. Summer is (hot) than winter.
8. My room is cleaner (then) my sister's.
9. English is (good) than Chinese.
10. Omar is (bad) at math than Mazen.

Exercises

1. Listen and write (T) True or (F) False:

1. Wild animals face different challenges.
2. They need clean water and safe places to sleep.
3. Forest owner now work harder than before.
4. Forest officers help protect these animals and their health.

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Animals need our help to stay and safe.
a) healthy b) well c) high d) hungry
2. When we care for animals, we a safer place for them.
a) guess b) have c) create d) do
3. Elephants need than monkeys because they are bigger.
a) smaller spaces b) bigger spaces c) cleaner water d) taller trees
4. Wild animals need and safe homes to live well.
a) bigger cities b) hotter food c) clean water d) smaller cages
5. Pets need care from their owners.
a) weekly b) daily c) monthly d) yearly
6. Everyone can help protect animals by
a) keeping them in zoos b) showing kindness and caring for them
c) avoiding them d) feeding them only once a week

3. Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

exercise - animals - owners - leaves - fresh

Pets need daily care from their ① Dogs need some ②
Rabbits eat ③ vegetables. They are healthier than other animals. Birds
need cleaner cages than other ④

4. Read the text and answer the questions:

Animals need our help to stay healthy and safe. Animals live in the wild, zoos or homes. Each animal needs special care to live well. Zoo animals need special attention. Elephants need bigger spaces than monkeys to move around. Lions eat a lot of food to stay stronger than other animals. Giraffes need taller trees to reach their food. Vets often check their health. Everyone can help protect animals in simple ways.

Small acts of kindness make our world better. When we care for animals, we create a safer place for them. Being kind to animals teaches us to be better people.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- The general idea of the text is about
a) better world b) helping animals c) wild animals d) special animals
- The underlined word "simple" means
a) safe b) important c) healthy d) easy

B. Answer the following questions:

- What happens when we care for animals?
.....
- Why do animals need our help?
.....

5. Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

- Aswan is (**hot**) than Cairo in the summer.
- A lion is (**fast**) than a cat.
- My brother is taller (**than**) Samy.
- He is (**strong**) than his friend.
- Elephants are (**big**) than monkeys.
- The weather today is (**cold**) than yesterday.
- He is (**tall**) his brother.
- Marwa is (**lazy**) than her sister.
- The Earth is (**big**) than the Moon.
- Her dress is (**pretty**) than the one in the window.

6. Punctuate the following:

- we should help our pets
.....

7. Write a paragraph using the following guiding elements:

- Topic: Helping Animals
 - Guiding words: stay healthy - spaces - food
-

The Old Lion and The Fox

Key Vocabulary



trick

خدعة / حيلة



pretended

تظاهر / تظاهر بالمرض



footprints

آثار أقدام



learn

يتعلم



lion

أسد



fox

ثعلب



cave

كهف



animals

حيوانات

Extra Vocabulary

No.	English	Arabic
1	weak	ضعيف
2	clever	ذكي / ماهر
3	sick	مريض
4	wise	حكيم
5	danger	خطر
6	hunt	يصطاد
7	catch	يمسك / يقبض على
8	visitor	زائر
9	entrance	مدخل
10	mistakes	أخطاء

No.	English	Arabic
11	safely	بأمان
12	laughing	يضحك
13	eating	يأكل
14	die	يموت
15	replied	رد / أجاب
16	friendly	ودود
17	big	كبير
18	tall	طويل
19	strong	قوي
20	camel	جمل

★ SUMMARY OF THE LESSON ★

- 1  There was an old lion who could not hunt anymore.
كان هناك أسد عجوز لا يستطيع الصيد بعد الآن.
- 2  The lion thought of a clever trick.
فكر الأسد في حيلة ذكية.
- 3  He pretended to be very sick.
تظاهر بأنه مريض جداً.
- 4  Many animals visited the lion in his cave.
زارت حيوانات كثيرة الأسد في كهفه.
- 5  The lion caught and ate the visitors.
أمسك الأسد بالزوار وأكلهم.
- 6  A wise fox came near the cave.
اقترب ثعلب حكيم من الكهف.
- 7  The fox saw many footprints going in.
رأى الثعلب آثار أقدام كثيرة تدخل الكهف.
- 8  The fox learned from the mistakes of others.
تعلم الثعلب من أخطاء الآخرين.

IMPORTANT EXPRESSIONS & PREPOSITIONS

No.	Expression / Preposition	المعنى
1	old lion	أسد عجوز
2	clever trick	حيلة ذكية
3	pretend to be sick	يتظاهر بالمرض
4	go into the cave	يدخل الكهف
5	come near	يقترّب من
6	footprints	آثار أقدام
7	run away safely	يهرب بأمان
8	learn from	يتعلم من

VERB CONJUGATIONS

No.	Present	Past	المعنى
1	hunt	hunted	يصطاد
2	think	thought	يفكر
3	pretend	pretended	يتظاهر
4	hear	heard	يسمع
5	visit	visited	يزور
6	catch	caught	يمسك
7	see	saw	يرى
8	learn	learned	يتعلم

4. Listen and read.

Once there was an old **lion** who couldn't **hunt** anymore. He was too **weak** to **catch** animals for food. So, he thought of a clever **trick**. The lion went into his cave and **pretended** to be very sick. He lay down and called out, "Oh! I am so sick! Please, come visit me before I die!"

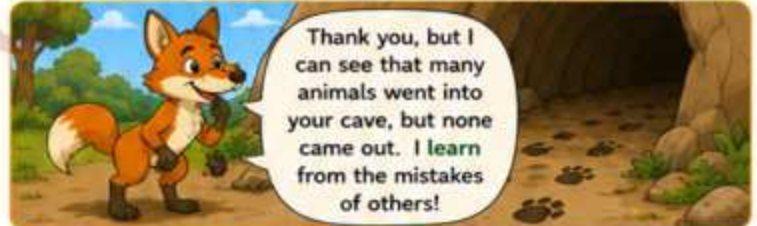
Many **animals** heard about the sick lion. One by one, they went into his **cave** to visit him. But none of them came out! The lion was **catching** and **eating** each visitor.

A wise **fox** came near the cave. He saw many **footprints** going in, but none coming out. The fox stood at the cave entrance and said, "Hello, dear lion! How are you feeling?"

"Oh, dear **fox**!" said the lion. "I am very sick. Please come in and visit me!"

The fox looked at the **footprints** again and replied, "Thank you, but I can see that many animals went into your cave, but none came out. I **learn** from the mistakes of others!"

And with that, the wise **fox** ran away safely, laughing at the lion's **trick**.



5. Listen again and answer.

- 1 What trick did the old lion use?
- 2 Why did none of the animals come out of the cave?
- 3 What did the fox see near the cave?
- 4 What did the fox learn?

Translation (الترجمة)

- 1 الأسد العجوز لم يستطع الصيد.
- 2 الحيوانات دخلت الكهف لزيارته.
- 3 الثعلب رأى آثار أقدام كثيرة.
- 4 الثعلب تعلم من أخطاء الآخرين.

Language Notes

1 Narrative Past (أسلوب السرد في الماضي)

Once there was...:

الافتتاحية التقليدية للقصص
والحكايات الخيالية
(بمعنى: "كان بإمكان" أو
"في يوم من الأيام").

Once there was
an old lion...



Couldn't + Infinitive anymore:

التركيب couldn't ... anymore
تعني "لم يعد قادراً على...".
وتستخدم لنفي القدرة في الماضي
بشكل قطعي مستمر.

He was old
and weak,
who **couldn't**
hunt anymore.



Pretended to be + Adjective:

الفعل pretend يعني "يتظاهر بـ".
ويتبعه to be ثم الصفة.

So, he **pretended**
to be very sick.



2 Movement Expressions (تعبيرات الحركة والاتجاهات)

Went into / Came out / Ran away: (Phrasal Verbs أفعال مركبة)

went into



He **went into**
his cave.
(دخل إلى كهفه.)

came out



Soon, he **came out**.
(خرج.)

ran away



He **ran away** safely.
(ركض بعيداً بأمان.)

3 Moral Idioms (العبرة والحكمة)

Learn from the mistakes of others:

تعبير اصطلاحى هام يعني
"يتعلم من أخطاء الآخرين"
وحرف الجر المصاحب لـ **learn**
هو **from**.



The animals knew he was
pretending.



They didn't believe him
and **left**.



He **learned** his lesson and said,
"I **learn from** the mistakes
of others!"

Exercises

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

(اختر الإجابة الصحيحة):

1. The is a small, quick animal with fluffy tail and red-brown fur.
a) fox b) lion c) elephant d) ant
2. The word means to look for and catch animals for food.
a) hunt b) lay down c) sick d) run
3. A is a large hole in a mountain where animals can live.
a) house b) home c) cave d) forest
4. The old lion was too weak to animals for food.
a) make b) take c) catch d) visit
5. The old lion to be very sick.
a) pretended b) went c) looked d) hunt
6. We should learn from the of others.
a) points b) goals c) mistakes d) heads
7. The wise fox ran away
a) safely b) sad c) badly d) lazily
8. The lion animals and ate them.
a) tracked b) tricked c) picked d) went
9. The fox stood at the cave
a) window b) table c) entrance d) chair
10. are marks left by feet.
a) Footprints b) Tricks c) Caves d) Fingerprints
11. She always when she is sad.
a) frowns b) laughs c) smiles d) fries

2 Read and complete the text with the words from the box.

(اقرأ وأكمل النص بكلمات من المربع):

pretended - cave - sick - hunt - footprints

There was an old lion. He was very weak and couldn't 1)
He tricked animals and 2) to be sick in his cave.
He called to the animals and asked them to visit him before he died.
Many animals entered and never returned.
A wise fox noticed the one-way 3)
He didn't go into the 4) and ran away safely.



Writing

ورقة عمل لكتابة موضوع



Lesson 3: Writing - A Research Report

Topic: "The Old Lion and The Fox"

Part 1: Translate the sentences

1 كان هناك أسد عجوز لا يستطيع الصيد.



Translation:

Helping words:

old (عجوز) | lion (أسد) | hunt (يصطاد)

2 ذهب إلى كهفه وتظاهر بأنه مريض.



Translation:

Helping words:

cave (كهف) | pretend (يتظاهر) | sick (مريض)

3 سمع الحيوانات عن الأسد المريض.



Translation:

Helping words:

animals (الحيوانات) | heard (سمع) | sick (مريض)

4 جاء ثعلب حكيم إلى الكهف.



Translation:

Helping words:

wise (حكيم) | fox (ثعلب) | cave (كهف)

5 تعلم الثعلب درساً من خدعة الأسد.



Translation:

Helping words:

fox (ثعلب) | learn (يتعلم) | trick (خدعة)



Part 2: Write the paragraph

The Old Lion and The Fox

اجمع الجمل السابقة بعد ترجمتها واكتبها في شكل موضوع متكامل. مع مراعاة:

- البدء بحرف كبير. (Capital Letter).

- وضع نقطة في نهاية كل جملة. (Full Stop).





When you blend, you join two or more sounds together to read a word, like "drum" and "fruit".

عندما تقوم بالمزج، فإنك تقوم بضم صوتين أو أكثر معًا لقراءة كلمة واحدة، مثل "fruit" و "drum".

fr /fr/



frown

عبوس / يكشر



fruit

فاكهة

dr /dr/



drum

طبله



draw

ترسم

pl /pl/



plane

طائرة



plant

نبات

Tryout



Listen and circle the word with the odd blend out:

استمع وضع دائرة حول الكلمة ذات مزيج الحروف المختلف:

1 plane - plate - plant - frown

2 draw - plane - drum - drink

3 drum - frown - fruit - frog



Exercises

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- The lion went into his cave and to be very .
a) checked b) made c) learn d) pretended
- The lion thought of a clever to catch animals.
a) help b) trick c) break d) cave
- are marks left by feet.
a) Prints b) Hunt c) Pretend d) Footprints
- Lions hunt at night. The word hunt means
a) sleep b) catch c) trick d) think
- Some animals sleep at in mountains.
a) banks b) seas c) caves d) sky
- We should from our mistakes.
a) learn b) hear c) pretend d) catch

3. Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

pretended - called - cave - hunt - footprints

There was an old lion. He was very weak and couldn't ① He tricked animals and ② to be sick in his cave. He called to the animals and asked them to visit him before he died. Many animals entered and never returned. A wise fox noticed the one-way ③ He didn't go into the ④ and ran away safely.

3. Read the text and answer the questions:

Once upon a time, an old, weak lion could no longer hunt for food. He thought of a trick to catch animals in his cave. He pretended to be sick in his cave. He called out for visitors and many animals heard, then came to see him. They entered his cave one by one to visit him. The lion was catching and eating them so no one came out. The lion could not catch the fox, as he was wise, he ran away safely, laughing at the lion's trick.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- The general idea of the text is about
a) a trick b) helping each other c) eating food d) a wise lion
- The underlined word "him" refers to the

a) animals

b) visitors

c) fox

d) lion

B. Answer the following questions:

3. What was the lion's trick?

4. Why didn't the animals come out?

4. Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:1. Ramy is (**short**) than Ahmed.2. Trains are faster (**that**) bikes.3. English is (**easy**) than maths.4. Sharks are (**big**) than dolphins.**5. Punctuate the following:**

1. the old lion couldn't hunt anymore

6. Write a paragraph using the following guiding elements:

- Topic: **The Old Lion and the Fox**
- Guiding words: weak - hunt - trick - pretend

Key Vocabulary



endangered species

فصائل مهددة
بالانقراض



arabian leopard

النمر العربي



red sea dugong

أظوم البحر الأحمر /
بقرة البحر



disappearing

الاختفاء /
الانقراض



forever

للأبد



report

تقرير



research

بحث



endangered

مهدد بالانقراض

Extra Vocabulary

No.	English	Arabic
1	danger	خطر
2	facts	حقائق
3	habitats	بيئات طبيعية / مساكن الحيوانات
4	pollution	تلوث
5	fishing nets	شباك الصيد
6	sea grass	عشب البحر
7	gentle	ألطف / لطيف
8	protect	يحمي
9	create	ينشئ / يوفر
10	teach	يعلم / يوعي

No.	English	Arabic
11	areas	مناطق
12	title	عنوان
13	tree	شجرة
14	eat	ياكل
15	run	يجري
16	read	يقرأ
17	strong	قوي
18	drum	طبل
19	plant	نبات
20	fruit	فاكهة

★ SUMMARY OF THE LESSON ★

- 1  Many animals are in danger of disappearing forever.
العديد من الحيوانات معرضة للاختفاء إلى الأبد.
- 2  These animals are called endangered species.
تُسمى هذه الحيوانات بالأنواع المهددة بالانقراض.
- 3  The Arabian Leopard is an endangered animal.
يُعد النمر العربي حيواناً مهدداً بالانقراض.
- 4  Less than 200 Arabian Leopards remain in the wild.
بقي أقل من 200 نمر عربي في البرية.
- 5  The Red Sea Dugong is another endangered animal.
يُعد الأطوم في البحر الأحمر حيواناً مهدداً بالانقراض.
- 6  Dugongs eat sea grass.
يتغذى الأطوم على الأعشاب البحرية.
- 7  Pollution and fishing nets can harm animals.
يمكن أن يضر التلوث وشباك الصيد بالحيوانات.
- 8  We should protect endangered animals.
يجب أن نحمي الحيوانات المهددة بالانقراض.

★ IMPORTANT EXPRESSIONS & PREPOSITIONS ★

No.	Expression / Preposition	المعنى
1	endangered animals	الحيوانات المهددة بالانقراض
2	in danger of	معرض لـ
3	in the wild	في البرية
4	sea grass	الأعشاب البحرية
5	fishing nets	شباك الصيد
6	protect their homes	نحمي مواطنها
7	stop pollution	نوقف التلوث
8	safe areas	مناطق آمنة

★ VERB CONJUGATIONS ★

No.	Present	Past	المعنى
1	call	called	يسمي
2	remain	remained	يبقي
3	build	built	يبني
4	eat	ate	يأكل
5	protect	protected	يحمي
6	stop	stopped	يوقف
7	create	created	ينشئ
8	teach	taught	يعلم

“Endangered Animals”

4. Listen and read.

Many animals around the world are in danger of disappearing forever. These animals are called **endangered species**. Here are some important facts about endangered animals.

The **Arabian Leopard** is one of the most endangered animals in Egypt and the Middle East. Less than 200 of these beautiful cats remain in the wild. One reason is that these animals are in danger because people build houses in their habitats.

The **Red Sea Dugong** is another endangered animal in Egypt. These gentle sea animals eat sea grass. They are in danger because of pollution and fishing nets.

To help these animals, we need to:

- **protect** their homes.
- **stop** pollution.
- **create** safe areas.
- **teach** people about them.

If we don't act now, these amazing animals could disappear forever.



5. Listen again and answer.

- 1 What are endangered animals?
- 2 Why is the Arabian Leopard endangered?
- 3 What does the Red Sea Dugong eat?
- 4 How can we help endangered animals?

Translation (الترجمة)

- 1 بعض الحيوانات مهددة بالانقراض.
- 2 النمر العربي حيوان مهدد بالانقراض.
- 3 الأطوم في البحر الأحمر يأكل الأعشاب البحرية.
- 4 يجب أن نحمي الحيوانات وبيئاتها.

Language Notes

1 Environmental Danger Terms (تعبيرات الخطر البيئي)

► In danger of + (v-ing):

تُستخدم هذه التركيبة للتعبير عن التعريض لخطر ما.

Many animals are **in danger of** disappearing forever.



► Endangered species:

مصطلح علمي ثابت يعني "فصائل أو أنواع مهددة بالانقراض". وهو صفة مبنية للمجهول تنتهي بـ **ed**.

The Arabian Leopard is called **endangered** species.



2 Quantifiers (محددات الكمية)

► Less than + Number:

Less than تليده بمعنى "أقل من" للإشارة إلى الأرقام والإحصائيات.

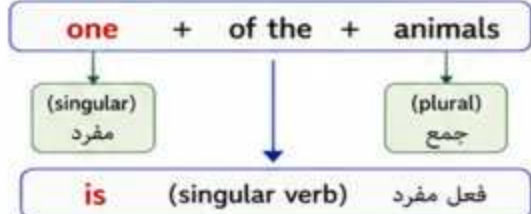
Less than 200 of these Arabian Leopards are left in the wild.



► One of the + Plural Noun + Singular Verb:

بعد **one of the** يأتي دائماً اسم جمع (animals) لكن الفعل يكون مفرداً لأن الفاعل الحقيقي هو كلمة **one**.

The Arabian Leopard is **one of the** most endangered animals in the world.



3 Conditionals & Connectors (أدوات الشرط والربط)

► If + Present Simple, Future Simple:

تُستخدم للتعبير عن أحداث محتملة في المستقبل.
فعل الشرط: مضارع بسيط
فعل جواب الشرط: فعل مستقبل (will / can / could / may + inf.)

If we don't act now, these amazing animals **could** disappear forever.



First Conditional
الشرطية الأولى

If
إذا

+

Present Simple
مضارع بسيط

→

Future Simple
(will / can / could / may + inf.)
فعل مستقبل

✓ تعبر عن احتمال في المستقبل.



A **collage** is an artwork made by cutting and pasting photos, paper, cloth, or drawings on a page.

الملصقة «الكولاج» هو عمل فني يتم عمله عن طريق قص ولصق الصور أو الورق أو الأقمشة أو الرسومات على صفحة.



Steps of making a collage about endangered animals

خطوات عمل ملصقة عن الحيوانات المهددة بالانقراض

- 1 Find and cut out photos of endangered animals.
ابحث عن صور لحيوانات مهددة بالانقراض وقصها.
- 2 Glue them together. The pictures are allowed to overlap.
الصقها معًا. يُسمح بتداخل الصور.

Lessons 4&5

Activities

- 1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:
اختر الإجابة الصحيحة:
 - 1 animals are in danger of disappearing forever.
a. Endangered b. Safe c. Strong d. Happy
 - 2 To help endangered animals, we need to stop
a. species b. homes c. pollution d. protection
 - 3 The Red Sea Dugong eats sea
a. grass b. meat c. chicken d. rice
- 2 Punctuate the following:
ضع علامات الترقيم لما يلي:
 - The arabian Leopard is an endangered animal

- 3 Write a paragraph of EIGHTEEN (18) words using the following guiding elements:

اكتب فقرة من ثماني عشرة (18) كلمة مستخدمًا العناصر الإرشادية الآتية:

"The Red Sea Dugong"
(endangered – protect – fishing)





Writing

ورقة عمل لكتابة موضوع

Lesson 4: Writing - A Research Report

Topic: "Endangered Animals"

Part 1: Translate the sentences



1 حيوانات كثيرة تكون في خطر الاختفاء.

الكلمات المساعدة:

animals (حيوانات) | danger (خطر)

الترجمة:

2 النمر العربي يعيش في مصر والشرق الأوسط.

الكلمات المساعدة:

Arabian leopard (النمر العربي) | live (يعيش)

الترجمة:

3 أطوم البحر الأحمر يأكل عشب البحر.

الكلمات المساعدة:

dugong (أطوم البحر الأحمر) | sea grass (عشب البحر)

الترجمة:

4 يجب أن نحمي بيوت الحيوانات البرية.

الكلمات المساعدة:

protect (نحمي) | homes (بيوت)

الترجمة:

5 التلوث يسبب خطراً كبيراً للحيوانات.

الكلمات المساعدة:

pollution (التلوث) | stop (يوقف)

الترجمة:



Part 2: Write the paragraph

"Endangered Animals Report"



الآن. قم بتجميع الجمل التي قمت بترجمتها بالأعلى واكتبها هنا في شكل موضوع متكامل. تذكر
مسافة كلمة في بداية السطر الأول. وابدأ كل جملة بحرف كبير (Capital Letter). وضع نقطة (Full Stop) في نهاية كل جملة.

Exercises

1. Listen and write (T) True or (F) False:

1. The Arabian Leopard is one of the most endangered animals.
2. The Arabian Leopard lives in Egypt and the Red Sea.
3. Less than 200 Arabian Leopards remain in the wild.
4. They are in danger because people build houses in their habitats.

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Let's all work together to pollution.
a) learn b) create c) help d) stop
2. Many animals around the world are in danger of forever.
a) disappearing b) pretending c) sleeping d) killing
3. The Red Sea Dugong is a/an animal. This means it can disappear.
a) endangered b) dangerous c) lazy d) strong
4. are groups of animals or plants.
a) Spices b) Stars c) Species d) Snacks
5. We should endangered animals.
a) hunt b) protect c) stop d) kill

3. Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

species - pollution - grass - houses - danger

Many animals around the world are in ① of disappearing forever. These animals are called endangered ② The Red Sea Dugong is another endangered animal in Egypt. These gentle sea animals eat sea ③ They are in danger because of ④ and fishing nets.

4. Punctuate the following:

1. should we protect animals
-

5. Write a paragraph using the following guiding elements:

- Topic: Endangered Animals

Exercises

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The is the king of the jungle land.
a. zebra b. bear c. elephant d. lion
2. The giraffe has a coat.
a. striped b. black c. spotted d. gray
3. The elephant its trunk to drink water.
a. to use b. using c. use d. uses
4. Some animals thick fur.
a. does b. has c. doesn't have d. don't have
5. The cat is than the fox.
a. nicer b. nice c. as nice d. nicest
6. The lion tricked the animals and to be sick.
a. remembered b. pretended c. hunted d. walked
7. My father is than me.
a. as wise b. wisest c. wise d. wiser
8. A is a small, quick animal with red-brown fur.
a. zebra b. bear c. giraffe d. fox

2. Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

[climb - close - park - guide - visitors]

My father's job is very interesting. He is a forest (1) He works in a forest (2) There are a lot of animals there. His job is to show (3) the animals. Many people visit the forest park to enjoy watching the animals up (4)

[protect - clean - happier - homes - officers]

Wild animals face different challenges. Their (1) are getting smaller because of new cities. They need (2) water and safe places to live in. Forest (3) now work harder than before to (4) these animals and their homes. Everyone can help protect animals in simple ways.

[pretended - cave - hunt - sick - footprints]

There was an old lion. He was weak and couldn't (1) He tricked animals and (2) to be sick in his cave. He called the animals and asked them to visit him before he died. Many animals entered and never returned. A wise fox noticed the one-way (3) He didn't go into the (4)

[stop - animals - pollution - grass - protect]

The Red Sea Dugong is an endangered animal in Egypt. These gentle sea animals eat sea (1) They are in danger because of (2) and fishing nets. To help these (3), we need to protect their homes and (4) pollution.

3. Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1. London is (**cold**) than Paris.
2. The plane is (**fast**) than the train.
3. The red ship is (**big**) than the blue one.
4. She is shorter (**the**) her sister.
5. The fox is (**wise**) than the lion.
6. Jackets are (**heavy**) than shirts.
7. Bears' fur is (**thick**) than camels' fur.
8. The cave is larger (**the**) the hole.
9. Elephants are **big** than monkeys.
10. Mona is shorter **than** her brother.
11. Cars are **fast** than bikes.
12. Eating fruits is **healthy** than eating junk food.
13. Cities are **noisy** than villages.
14. My room is **clean** than yours.
15. The drum is **loud** than the violin.
16. He is kinder to animals **than** his friends.

4. Read the text and answer the questions:

Elephants are the largest animals on land. They live in Africa and Asia. They have **large** ears and a long trunk. They use their trunk to drink, eat and spray water on their bodies. Elephants eat leaves and grass. Elephants can live for up to 60-70 years. A baby elephant can weigh 120 kg.

A. Choose the correct answer:

1. The opposite of the underlined word large is

- a. young b. old c. big d. small

2. Elephants use their to drink water.

- a. teeth b. tails c. trunk d. toes

B. Answer the following questions:

3. Summarize the text in one sentence.

4. What do elephants eat?

5. Read the text and answer the questions:

Many animals around the world are in danger of disappearing forever. These animals are called endangered species. The Arabian Leopard is one of the most endangered animals in Egypt and the Middle East. Less than 200 of these beautiful cats remain in the wild. One reason is that these animals are in danger because people build houses in their habitats.

A. Choose the correct answer:

1. This text is about animals.

- a. pets b. endangered c. desert d. sea

2. The underlined word species means ".....".

- a. solutions b. cages c. habitats d. kinds

B. Answer the following questions:

3. Where does the Arabian Leopard live?

4. Why is the Arabian Leopard in danger?

6. Punctuate the following:

1. when do lions often hunt

2. it's amazing to see animals up close

3. he keeps a rabbit at home

4. how do vets help animals

5. why did the lion trick the animals

6. i learn from the mistakes of others

7. the red Sea Dugong is an endangered animal

8. people build houses in animals' habitats

7. Write a paragraph using the following guiding elements:

"Your favorite animal"

Guiding elements: giraffe - leaves - coat

"Taking care of animals"

Guiding elements: attention - pets - safe

"Endangered animals"

Guiding elements: disappear - in danger - pollution

1

Important Paragraphs



Animals at the forest park

monkeys – trees – elephants

There are lots of animals at the forest park. You can see **monkeys** climbing trees. You can see **elephants** drinking water.



How to help animals

homes – food – care

We should protect wild animals' **homes**. We should give zoo animals space and **food**. We also need to **care** for pets.



An endangered animal

Dugongs – sea – pollution

The Red Sea Dugongs are endangered animals. These sea animals eat sea grass. They are in danger because of **pollution** and **fishing nets**.



The Arabian Leopard

endangered – wild – habitats

The Arabian Leopard is **endangered**. Less than 200 of them remain in the wild. They're in danger because people build houses in their **habitats**.



Test on Unit 3

1. Listen and write (T) True or (F) False:

1. Animals need our help to stay healthy and safe.
2. Some animals live in the trees.
3. Each animal needs special leaves to live well.
4. Some animals live in the zoos or homes .

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Wild animals different challenges.
a) face b) make c) protect d) hunt
2. The wise fox saw many going in, but none coming out.
a) mountains b) owners c) footprints d) habitats
3. People in Upper Egypt the sugar cane harvest with big festivals.
a) dislike b) celebrate c) feed d) hate
4. There are two main in Egypt, Upper Egypt and the Delta.
a) times b) colors c) subjects d) regions
5. The cat is than the fox.
a) nicer b) nice c) as nice d) nicest
6. The lion tricked the animals and to be sick.
a) remembered b) pretended c) hunted d) walked

3. Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

East - habitats - disappearing - ways - species

Many animals around the world are in danger of ① forever. These animals are called endangered ② The Arabian Leopard is one of the most endangered animals in Egypt and the Middle ③ One reason is that these animals are in danger because people build houses in their ④

4. Read the text and answer the questions:

Helping animals is a kind and important act. When we see an animal in need, we should help it that can make a huge difference in their lives. We can help by giving them food and water, providing a safe place to rest. Animals need our help to stay

healthy and safe. Some animals live in the wild, while **others** live in zoos or homes. Each animal needs special care to live well.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The general idea of the text is about

a) building houses b) staying healthy c) catching animals d) helping animals

2. The word "**others**" refers to the

a) special care b) animals c) acts d) zoos

B. Answer the following questions:

3. How can we help animals?

4. Where do some animals live?

5. Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1. This book is (**big**) than that one.

2. Her hair is (**short**) than it was before.

3. We ran (**fast**) than we did last week.

4. This box is smaller (**that**) that one.

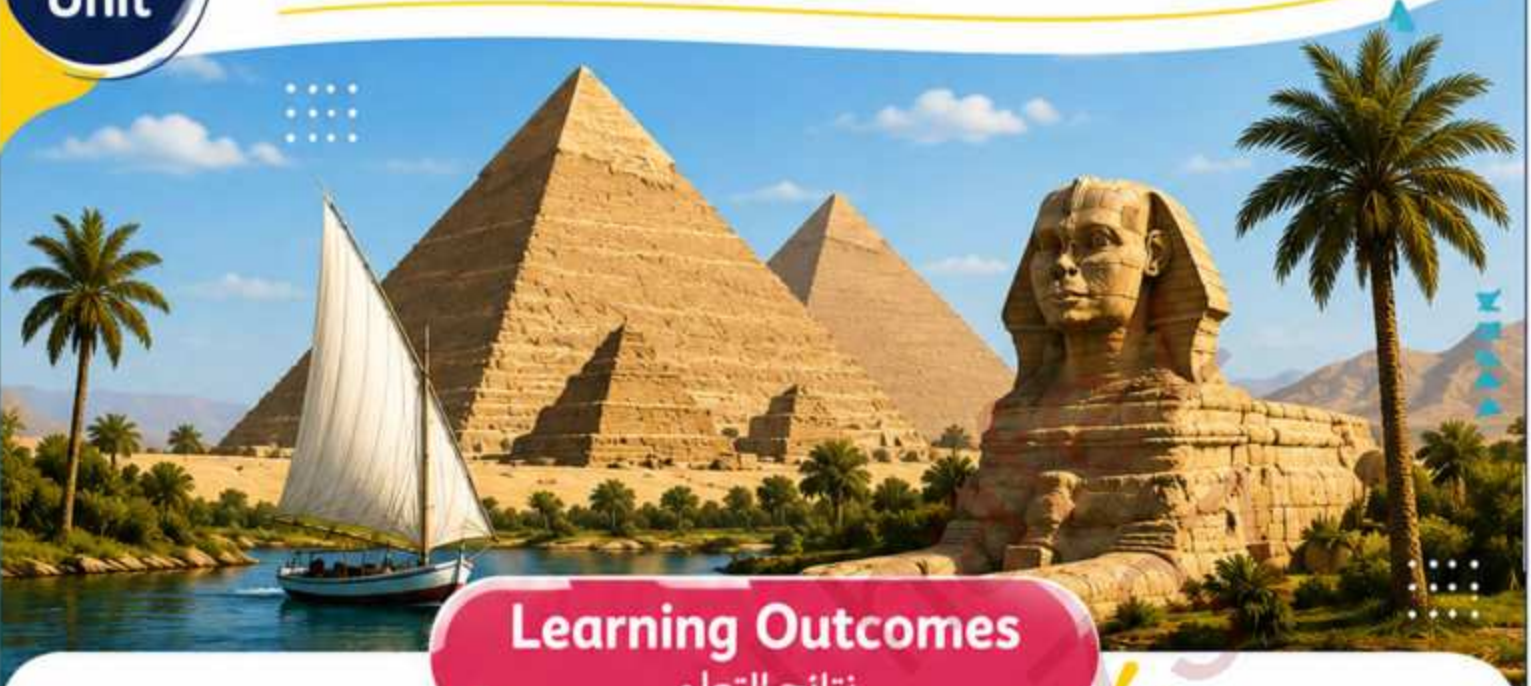
6. Punctuate the following:

1. he is a forest guide

7. Write a paragraph of using the following guiding elements:

• Topic: The Red Sea Dugong

Guiding words: endangered - grass - pollution - disappear



Learning Outcomes

نتائج التعلم

Speaking

- Discuss in groups famous places in Egypt
- Use prepositions of places to talk about different locations

- مناقشة الأماكن المشهورة في مصر في مجموعات
- استخدام حروف الجر الخاصة بالمكان للحديث عن مواقع مختلفة

Listening

- Identify key information about a tourist attraction in a conversation
- Discriminate between the pronunciation of the /p/ and /b/ sounds

- تحديد معلومات الأساسية حول معلم سياحي في محادثة
- التمييز بين نطق صوتي /b/ و /p/

Reading

- Recognize descriptions of famous places
- Extract key information from travel leaflets
- Read numbers up to a billion

- التعرف على وصف الأماكن الشهيرة
- استخراج المعلومات الرئيسية من منشورات السفر
- قراءة الأرقام حتى المليار

Writing

- Design a basic travel leaflet
- Complete sentences using prepositions of place
- Write a blog post about a famous place in Egypt
- Use prepositions of place to complete sentences

- تصميم نشرة سياحية أساسية
- إكمال جمل باستخدام حروف الجر الخاصة بالمكان
- كتابة تدوينة عن مكان مشهور في مصر
- استخدام حروف الجر الخاصة بالمكان لإكمال جمل

Places in Egypt

Key Vocabulary



tour guide

مرشد سياحي



pyramids

الأهرامات



tourists

سياح



picture

صورة



ride a camel

يركب جملاً



gifts

هدايا



oasis

واحة



bazaar

بازار / سوق شرقي

Extra Vocabulary

No.	English	Arabic
1	exploring	استكشاف
2	amazing	مذهل / رائع
3	places	أماكن
4	welcome	مرحباً
5	egyptian museum	المتحف المصري
6	treasures	كنوز
7	history	تاريخ
8	khan al-khalili	خان الخليلي
9	Nile	النيل
10	tower	برج

No.	English	Arabic
11	siwa	سيوة
12	cairo	القاهرة
13	river	نهر
14	tall	طويل / شاهق
15	giant	عملاق
16	stones	حجارة
17	build	يبنى
18	visit	يزور
19	fun	ممتع / متعة
20	top	قمة / أعلى

★ SUMMARY OF THE LESSON ★

- 1  Ali works as a tour guide in Egypt.
يعمل علي كمرشد سياحي في مصر.
- 2  John is visiting Egypt for the first time.
يزور جون مصر لأول مرة.
- 3  The Pyramids are very famous.
الأهرامات مشهورة جدًا.
- 4  Tourists take many pictures there.
يلتقط السياح الكثير من الصور هناك.
- 5  Many people ride camels near the Pyramids.
يركب الكثير من الناس الجمال بالقرب من الأهرامات.
- 6  The Egyptian Museum has many treasures.
يضم المتحف المصري العديد من الكنوز.
- 7  People can visit Khan Al-Khalili.
يمكن للناس زيارة خان الخليلي.
- 8  Egypt has many amazing places.
تضم مصر العديد من الأماكن المذهلة.

★ IMPORTANT EXPRESSIONS & PREPOSITIONS ★

No.	Expression / Preposition	المعنى
1	tour guide	مرشد سياحي
2	welcome to Egypt	مرحبًا بك في مصر
3	take pictures	يلتقط صورًا
4	ride a camel	يركب جملاً
5	near the Pyramids	بالقرب من الأهرامات
6	Egyptian Museum	المتحف المصري
7	many treasures	العديد من الكنوز
8	first time	أول مرة

★ VERB CONJUGATIONS ★

No.	Present	Past	المعنى
1	work	worked	يعمل
2	visit	visited	يزور
3	take	took	يلتقط
4	ride	rode	يركب
5	like	liked	يحب
6	go	went	يذهب
7	buy	bought	يشترى
8	welcome	welcomed	يرحب بـ

Exploring Egypt with Ali!

4. Listen and read.

Ali and John are at the Pyramids talking about Egypt's amazing places.

Ali: Hi, I'm Ali! I work as a **tour guide** in Egypt. **Welcome to Egypt!**

John: Nice to meet you, Ali! I'm John. This is my first time in Egypt.

Ali: You will like it here! The **Pyramids** are very nice. **Tourists** take many **pictures** here.

John: Great! Can I **ride a camel**, too?

Ali: Yes! Many people **ride camels** near the Pyramids. It's fun!

John: What can we visit after the Pyramids?

Ali: Next, we can visit the **Egyptian Museum**. It has many treasures to see, and history too!

John: I love history! Are there more places to visit?

Ali: Yes! We can go to **Khan Al-Khalili** to buy some **gifts**.

John: That sounds fun!



5. Listen again and answer the questions.

- Who is Ali?
- What do tourists do at the Pyramids?
- What will Ali and John visit after the Pyramids?
- Where will they go to buy gifts? Why?

Translation (الترجمة)

- علي يعمل مرشدًا سياحيًا في مصر.
- يلتقط السياح الكثير من الصور عند الأهرامات.
- يمكن للناس ركوب الجمال بالقرب من الأهرامات.
- سيُزور علي وجون المتحف المصري بعد الأهرامات.
- سيذهبان إلى خان الخليلي لشراء الهدايا.

Language Notes

1 Tourism Collocations (المتلازمات اللفظية وتعبيرات السياحة)

تُستخدم هذه التعبيرات كثيرًا عند الحديث عن السياحة والسفر والرحلات.

► Work as a tour guide:

تعبير يُستخدم لبيان الوظيفة.
tour guide تعني مرشد سياحي.

I work as
a tour guide.



► Take pictures:

التعبير الثابت للاتقاط الصور
هو استخدام الفعل
take مع photos أو pictures.

I love to
take pictures!



► Ride a camel:

الفعل ride يُستخدم
مع الجمال والخيول
وكذلك مع الدراجات.

Riding a camel
was amazing!



► Buy gifts:

يشتري الهدايا أو التذكارات،
وتأتي مقترنة بزيارة الأماكن
السياحية والتسوق.

I love to
buy gifts!



2 Social Expressions (التعبيرات الاجتماعية والترحيبية)

تُستخدم هذه العبارات في المحادثات اليومية لترحيب بالناس والتعبير عن المشاعر والإيجابية.

► Welcome to + Place:

أسلوب ترحيب متبوع دائماً
بحرف الجر to ثم اسم المكان.

Welcome
to Egypt!



► Nice to meet you:

تعبير مهذب شائع عند مقابلة
شخص لأول مرة.

Nice to
meet you!

Nice to
meet you
too!



► That sounds fun! / It's fun!:

تعبيرات لإبداء الحماس والموافقة
على اقتراح معين.

Let's visit
the museum
tomorrow!

That
sounds fun!

It's fun!



استخدام التعبيرات المناسبة يساعدك على التحدث بطلاقة وفهم اللغة في المواقف الحقيقية !

تذكروا!

Exercises

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

(اختر الإجابة الصحيحة):

- 1- The Siwa has lots of trees and water.
a) Oasis b) Nile c) Museum d) Dead
- 2- The River is a very long river in Egypt.
a) Red b) Nile c) Museum d) Dead
- 3- The Cairo is very tall. We can see Cairo from the top.
a) River b) Sea c) Tower d) Bazaar
- 4- We went to the Khan Al-Khalili to buy gifts.
a) Shop b) Bank c) Bazaar d) Library
- 5- People used giant stones to build the
a) River b) Pyramids c) Oasis d) Nile
- 6- Khan Al-Khalili is a busy
a) market b) hospital c) museum d) bank
- 7- We get water from the
a) desert b) Nile River c) tower d) pyramids
- 8- At the Pyramids, tourists can camels.
a) take b) play c) ride d) do

2 Read and complete the text with the words from the box. (اقرأ وأكمل النص بكلمات من المربع):

gifts - Tourists - sail - Museum - ride

Ali is a tour guide in Egypt. He tells John about the Pyramids says 1) love taking pictures there. John can 2) a camel. After the Pyramids, they can visit the Grand Egyptian 3) and then go to Khan Al-Khalili to buy 4)



Writing

ورقة عمل لكتابة موضوع

Lesson 1: Exploring Egypt with Ali!

Topic: "Exploring Egypt"

Part 1: Translate the sentences



1 علي يعمل كمرشد سياحي في مصر.



الكلمات المساعدة:

tour guide (مرشد سياحي) | Egypt (مصر)

الترجمة:

2 السياح يلتقطون الكثير من الصور.



الكلمات المساعدة:

tourists (سياح) | pictures (صور)

الترجمة:

3 تستطيع ركوب الجمل عند الأهرامات.



الكلمات المساعدة:

ride (يركب) | camel (جمل)

الترجمة:

4 نحن نزور المتحف المصري لرؤية الكنوز.



الكلمات المساعدة:

visit (نزور) | treasures (كنوز)

الترجمة:

5 نحن نذهب إلى خان الخليلي لشترى الهدايا.



الكلمات المساعدة:

go (نذهب) | gifts (هدايا)

الترجمة:



Part 2: Write the paragraph

"A Visit to Egypt"



الآن. قم بتجميع الجمل التي قمت بترجمتها بالأعلى واكتبها هنا في شكل موضوع متكامل. تذكر مسافة كلمة في بداية السطر الأول. وابدأ كل جملة بحرف كبير (Capital Letter). وضع نقطة (Full Stop) في نهاية كل جملة.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- Khan Al-Khalili is a busy market.
a) Museum b) Tower c) Bazaar d) Oasis
- Tourists like to camels near the Pyramids.
a) meet b) ride c) take d) build
- Salma went to the mall to buy some
a) camels b) gifts c) markets d) museums
- We can see Cairo from the top of the
a) Siwa Oasis b) Egyptian Museum c) Khan Al-Khalili Bazaar d) Cairo Tower
- The showed the tourists around the city.
a) tour guide b) doctor c) pilot d) mechanic
- I am reading a book about Egypt's places like the Pyramids and the Grand Egyptian Museum.
a) bad b) long c) amazing d) horrible
- Tourists visit Siwa to learn about its history.
a) Bazaar b) Museum c) Oasis d) Market
- Welcome Egypt! We hope you enjoy your stay.
a) at b) for c) of d) to

2. Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

in - get - trees - on - amazing

Siwa Oasis is a quiet place in Egypt. It has many ① and water. We saw ② views and met kind people. Later, we sailed ③ the Nile River. The river is very long, and people ④ water from it. We enjoyed every minute of our trip.

4. Punctuate the following:

- what can we visit after the grand egyptian museum

.....

- tourists take many pictures at the pyramids

.....

5. Write a paragraph using the following guiding elements:

- Topic: A place you want to visit in Egypt

My City

Key Vocabulary



hospital

مستشفى



school

مدرسة



library

مكتبة



shopping mall

مركز تسوق / مول



museum

متحف



post office

مكتب بريد



city

مدينة



stores

متاجر / محلات

Extra Vocabulary

No.	English	Arabic
1	student	طالب
2	teacher	معلم
3	doctor	طبيب
4	nurse	ممرضة
5	book	كتاب
6	borrow	يستعير
7	letters	رسائل
8	packages	طرود البريد
9	restaurant	مطعم
10	treasures	كنوز

No.	English	Arabic
11	history	تاريخ
12	place	مكان
13	important	هام
14	learn	يتعلم
15	sick	مريض
16	connected	متصلين / على تواصل
17	buy	يشترى
18	behind	خلف
19	boat	قارب
20	sail	تبحر

★ SUMMARY OF THE LESSON ★

- 1  Our city has many important places.
تضم مدينتنا العديد من الأماكن المهمة.
- 2  Students go to school to learn.
يذهب الطلاب إلى المدرسة للتعلم.
- 3  Teachers help students at school.
يساعد المعلمون الطلاب في المدرسة.
- 4  The library has many books.
تحتوي المكتبة على العديد من الكتب.
- 5  Doctors and nurses help sick people.
يساعد الأطباء والممرضون المرضى.
- 6  People send letters at the post office.
يرسل الناس الرسائل في مكتب البريد.
- 7  The shopping mall has many stores.
يضم المركز التجاري العديد من المتاجر.
- 8  Museums teach us about history.
تعلمنا المتاحف عن التاريخ.

★ IMPORTANT EXPRESSIONS & PREPOSITIONS ★

No.	Expression / Preposition	المعنى
1	important places	أماكن مهمة
2	meet friends	يقابل الأصدقاء
3	read or borrow	يقرأ أو يستعير
4	feel better	يشعر بتحسن
5	stay connected	يبقى على اتصال
6	send letters	يرسل رسائل
7	shopping mall	مركز تجاري
8	teach us about	يعلمنا عن

★ VERB CONJUGATIONS ★

No.	Present	Past	المعنى
1	learn	learned	يتعلم
2	meet	met	يقابل
3	read	read	يقرأ
4	borrow	borrowed	يستعير
5	feel	felt	يشعر
6	send	sent	يرسل
7	buy	bought	يشترى
8	teach	taught	يعلم

The Places We Go in Our City

4. Listen and read.

Our **city** has many important places that help people every day. One important place is the **school**.

Students go there to learn and meet friends. **Teachers** help them, and the **library** has many **books** to read or **borrow**.

Another important place is the **hospital**. **Doctors** and **nurses** help sick people feel better. Next to the hospital is the **post office**, where people send **letters** and **packages** to stay **connected**.

The **shopping mall** has many **stores** and **restaurants**. People buy things and eat there. Behind it is a **museum** with **treasures** that teach us about our **history**.

These places make our city a great place to live.

SCHOOL



HOSPITAL



POST OFFICE



SHOPPING MALL



MUSEUM



5. Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 What is one important place for students to learn?
- 2 Who helps sick people feel better?
- 3 Where do people send letters and packages?
- 4 What can we see in the museum?

Translation (الترجمة)

- 1 المدرسة مكان مهم في مدينتنا.
- 2 الأطباء والممرضون يساعدون المرضى.
- 3 نقرأ الكتب في المكتبة.
- 4 يشتري الناس الأشياء من المول التجاري.
- 5 نتعلم عن التاريخ في المتحف.

Language Notes

1 Places & Purpose (الأماكن ووظائفها)

يربط النص كل مكان في المدينة بالفاعل والهدف منه عبر أفعال محددة.

Place (المكان)	People / Things (الفاعل / الأشياء)	What we do there (ما نفعله هناك)	
 School	 Students (الطلاب)	▶ learn (يتعلم) ▶ meet friends (يقابل الأصدقاء)	
 Library	 books (الكتب)	▶ read (يقرأ) ▶ borrow (يستعير)	
 Hospital	 Doctors (الأطباء) nurses (الممرضات) sick people (المرضى)	▶ help sick people (مساعدة المرضى)	
 Post office	 letters (الرسائل) packages (الطرود)	▶ send (يرسل)	
 Shopping mall	 stores (المحلات) restaurants (المطاعم)	▶ buy (يشترى)	

2 Collocations & Adjectives (المتلازمات والصفات)

▶ Stay connected:

تعبير اصطلاحى يعني "يظل على اتصال".
يأتي بعد الفعل **stay**
صفة أو اسم مفعول
يُعامل كصفة.

It's important to **stay connected** with our friends and family.



▶ Teach us about...:

الفعل **teach** (يعلم)
يأتي بعده المفعول به
ثم حرف الجر **about**
للحديث عن المادة أو الموضوع المدروس.



Our teacher **teaches us about** our history and culture.



Writing

ورقة عمل لكتابة موضوع

Lesson 2: My City

Topic: "Places in My City"



Part 1: Translate the sentences

1 مدينة بها الكثير من الأماكن الهامة.

الكلمات المساعدة:

city (مدينة) | places (أماكن)

الترجمة:

2 الطلاب يذهبون إلى المدرسة لكي يتعلموا.

الكلمات المساعدة:

students (طلاب) | school (مدرسة)

الترجمة:

3 نحن نقرأ ونستعير الكتب من المكتبة.

الكلمات المساعدة:

borrow (يستعير) | library (مكتبة)

الترجمة:

4 الأطباء يساعدون المرضى في المستشفى.

الكلمات المساعدة:

doctors (أطباء) | hospital (مستشفى)

الترجمة:

5 الناس يشترون الأشياء ويأكلون في مركز التسوق.

الكلمات المساعدة:

buy (يشترى) | shopping mall (مركز التسوق)

الترجمة:



Part 2: Write the paragraph

"Places in My City"

الآن، قم بتجميع الجمل التي قمت بترجمتها بالأعلى واكتبها هنا في شكل موضوع متكامل. تذكر مسافة كلمة في بداية السطر الأول. وابدأ كل جملة بحرف كبير (Capital Letter). وضع نقطة (Full Stop) في نهاية كل جملة.



1



on

على

2



in

في

3



next to

بجوار

4



between

بين

5



behind

خلف

6



in front of

أمام



Language in use

Prepositions of Place

We use prepositions of place to show where things are.

نستخدم حروف الجر الخاصة بالمكان لنبين مكان الأشياء.

★ The toy car is **on** the table.



★ The cat is **between** the boxes.



Exercises

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

(اختر الإجابة الصحيحة):

1. The dog is in of the man.
a) behind b) front c) next d) on
2. The car is the tree.
a) in b) on c) next to d) between
3. The boy is the door.
a) behind b) on c) front d) next
4. Put the book the table.
a) in b) on c) between d) next
5. The ball is the book and the box.
a) between b) in c) front d) next
6. I live in a village to the Nile.
a) next b) between c) behind d) in front
7. The dog is next the car.
a) at b) on c) in d) to
8. There is a plant the sofa.
a) next b) behind c) between d) in front
9. The table is the living room.
a) between b) in c) front d) next
10. The shoes are to the bed.
a) in b) on c) next d) behind

2 Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets.

(اقرأ واكتب الشكل الصحيح:

لللمة بين الأقواس):

1. The school is (in) to the hospital.
2. The post office is in front (on) the bank.
3. The ball is (in) the chair.
4. The restaurant is (on) the café and the library.
5. There are plants (next) the garden.
6. The library is (front) to the museum.
7. The cat is (in front of) the box. I can't see it.
8. Ahmed is sitting (in) to me in the class.
9. I can sit (in) the chair.
10. There is a tree (next) of my house.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- I borrowed a story from the
a) post office b) hospital c) library d) shopping mall
- Doctors help people who are
a) sick b) good c) fine d) well
- We bought new clothes from the
a) school b) shopping mall c) library d) restaurant
- I always go to the to send letters and packages to my cousins.
a) museum b) hospital c) stores d) post office
- Museums teach us about
a) math b) science c) history d) Arabic

2. Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

hospital - borrow - letters - school - litter

In our town, everyone visits different places. In the morning, children carry their bags and go to ① to study and learn new things. After school, some go to the library to ② books. If someone feels sick, they can go to the ③ Near the hospital is the post office, where people send important ④
.....

3. Read the text and answer the questions:

Salma is a young student who lives in a small town. Every morning, she walks to school with her notebook and bag. Her teacher is kind and helps her learn new things. After class, Salma goes to the library to borrow books. She loves reading about plants and animals. The library is quiet, and the walls have big posters. Later, she talks to her friend about the book. Salma loves spending her day learning and reading.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- The passage is about
a) playing games b) reading book c) Salma's day d) going shopping
- Salma goes to the after school.
a) home b) park c) mall d) library

B. Answer the following questions:

- Who helps Salma learn new things?

4. What does Salma do with her friend?

4. Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1. The chair is (**next**) the desk.
2. The ball is (**in**) the table. It is not under it.
3. The whiteboard is (**front**) of the children.
4. The park is (**next**) the school and the hospital.
5. I found my ball (**on**) the garden.
6. The rabbit ran (**between**) the tree.
7. Sara put the glass next (**at**) the plate.
8. My keys were (**next**) my books.
9. The bus stopped in front (**out**) my home.
10. There is a big clock (**in**) the wall above the TV.

5. Write a paragraph using the following guiding elements:

- Topic: Your favorite place
- Guiding words: shopping mall - stores - weekend

★ A billion is a thousand million. ★



Read and notice:

- China has one of the world's largest populations. In 1980, the population of China reached about **1,000,000,000**, which means **1 billion** people.

الصين من أكثر دول العالم كثرة السكان. في عام 1980، بلغ عدد سكانها حوالي 1,000,000,000 أي ما يعادل مليار نسمة.



100

100

hundred
مائة

1,000

1,000

thousand
ألف

10,000

10,000

ten thousand
عشرة ألف

100,000

100,000

hundred thousand
مائة ألف

1,000,000

1,000,000

million
مليون

10,000,000

10,000,000

ten million
عشرة مليون

100,000,000

100,000,000

hundred million
مائة مليون

1,000,000,000

1,000,000,000

billion
مليار



Notice the place value of each digit in the number:

لاحظ القيمة المكانية لكل رقم في العدد:

billions	hundred millions	ten millions	millions	hundred thousands	ten thousands	thousands	hundreds	tens	ones
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



a billion = 1,000,000,000

p
/p/

The letter "p" is voiceless.

To say it, press your lips together and blow out air.

حرف "p" هو حرف غير صوتي. لنطقه، ضُمَّ شفتيك معًا وانفخ الهواء للخارج.



pond

بركة مياه



peak

قمة



pan

مقلاة

b
/b/

The letter "b" is voiced.

To say it, press your lips together and use your voice.

حرف "b" هو حرف صوتي. لنطقه، ضُمَّ شفتيك معًا واستخدم صوتك.



bear

دب



bat

خفاش



bin

سلة المهملات

Extra Words

كلمات إضافية

p / p/

pear



كمثرى

pat



يَزَبَّتْ

pin



ديوس

b / b/

bond



رابطة

beak



منقار

ban



حظر

Key Vocabulary



mountain

جبل



monastery

دير



nature

الطبيعة



adventure

مغامرة



history

تاريخ



rocks

صخور



plants

نباتات



blog

مدونة إلكترونية

Extra Vocabulary

No.	English	Arabic
1	tourists	سياح
2	visit	يزور
3	climb	يثسلق
4	warm	دافئ
5	cold	بارد
6	colorful	ملون
7	pictures	صور
8	learn	يتعلم
9	popular	محبوب / مشهور
10	fun	متعة / مرح

No.	English	Arabic
11	enjoy	يستمتع بـ
12	natural	طبيعي
13	world	العالم
14	pond	بركة ماء
15	pan	مقلاة / طاسة
16	bat	خفاش
17	bin	سلة مهملات
18	title	عنوان
19	writer	كاتب
20	date	تاريخ اليوم

★ SUMMARY OF THE LESSON ★

- 1  Many tourists visit St. Catherine Mountain.
يزور العديد من السياح جبل سانت كاترين.
- 2  They wake up early to climb the mountain.
يستيقظون مبكراً لتسلق الجبل.
- 3  People wear warm clothes because it is cold.
يرتدي الناس ملابس دافئة لأن الجو بارد.
- 4  They see colorful rocks and small plants.
يشاهدون صخوراً ملونة ونباتات صغيرة.
- 5  Some tourists take beautiful pictures.
يلتقط بعض السياح صوراً جميلة.
- 6  Visitors explore the old monastery.
يزور السائحون الدير القديم.
- 7  They learn about its history.
يتعلمون عن تاريخه.
- 8  St. Catherine is a place for adventure and fun.
تعد سانت كاترين مكاناً للمغامرة والمتعة.

★ IMPORTANT EXPRESSIONS & PREPOSITIONS ★

No.	Expression / Preposition	المعنى
1	St. Catherine Mountain	جبل سانت كاترين
2	wake up early	يستيقظ مبكراً
3	warm clothes	ملابس دافئة
4	colorful rocks	صخور ملونة
5	take pictures	يلتقط صوراً
6	old monastery	الدير القديم
7	learn about	يتعلم عن
8	at the top	في القمة

★ VERB CONJUGATIONS ★

No.	Present	Past	المعنى
1	visit	visited	يزور
2	wake up	woke up	يستيقظ
3	climb	climbed	يتسلق
4	wear	wore	يرتدي
5	see	saw	يري
6	take	took	يلتقط
7	learn	learned	يتعلم
8	enjoy	enjoyed	يستمتع

A Visit to St. Catherine Mountain

زيارة لجبل سانت كاترين

By Tarek March 15, 2024

Many tourists visit St. Catherine Mountain in South Sinai, Egypt. They wake up early to climb, and wear warm clothes because it's cold.

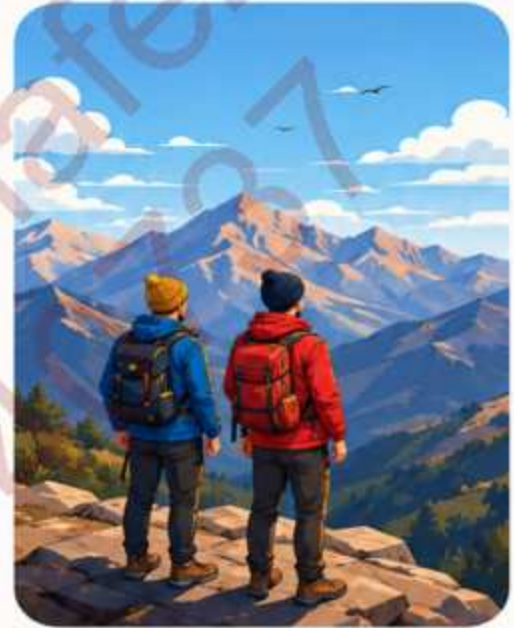
يزور العديد من السياح جبل سانت كاترين في جنوب سيناء بمصر. يستيقظون مبكراً للتسلق، ويزتدون ملابس دافئة لأن الجو بارد.

Along the way, they see colorful rocks and small plants, and some take pictures. At the top, they visit the old monastery and learn about its history.

على طول الطريق، يشاهدون الصخور الملونة والنباتات الصغيرة، ويوقف البعض لالتقاط صور. في الأعلى، يزورون الدير القديم ويتعلمون عن تاريخه.

St. Catherine is a popular place for nature, adventure, and fun with friends and family. People can learn about history and enjoy the natural world.

سانت كاترين وجهة شهيرة لمحبي الطبيعة والمغامرة والمرح مع الأصدقاء والعائلة. يستطيع الزوار تعلم التاريخ والاستمتاع بالطبيعة.



Tips for writing a blog post

نصائح لكتابة منشور مدونة



A good blog has ...



A clear title



A writer's name



A date



Pictures/drawing



Interesting details



Use descriptive words that help readers imagine and picture what you're writing about. Use sense words to write about how a place looks, sounds, smells, and feels like.

كلمات وصفية تساعد القراء على تخيل وتصوّر ما تكتب عنه. استخدم كلمات الحواس لكتابة وصف عن شكل المكان، صوته، رائحته، وشعوره.

Exercises

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

(اختر الإجابة الصحيحة):

1. There are colorful along the way.

- a) pictures b) rocks c) history d) food

2. Tourists visit the old to learn about its history.

- a) nature b) Sinai c) monastery d) lake

3. St. Catherine is a place for nature and adventure.

- a) popular b) bad c) small d) quick

4. The tells readers what the blog post is about.

- a) date b) drawing c) title d) leaflet

2 Read and complete the text with the words from the box.

(اقرأ وأكمل النص بكلمات من المربع):

climb - doctors - rocks - nature - monastery

Many tourists go to St. Catherine Mountain in South Sinai.

They wake up early to 1) and wear warm clothes.

On the way, they see colorful 2) and

plants and take photos. At the top, they visit the old

3) and learn about its history.

It's a great place for fun, 4) and adventure.

sub-heading
عنوان فرعي

Welcome to the Siwa Oasis!

main heading
عنوان رئيسي

— مرحبًا بك في واحة سيوة! —

Places to see أماكن لرؤيتها



Salt Lake

بحيرة الملح

swim and take photos
السباحة والتقاط صور

Desert

الصحراء

see sunset
مشاهدة غروب الشمس

Local food الطعام المحلي



image
صورة

Sweet dates

تمر حلو المذاق

fresh from palm trees
طازج من أشجار النخيل

Good olive oil

زيت زيتون جيد

excellent price
سعر ممتاز

What to wear? ماذا ترتدي؟



Daytime

خلال النهار

summer clothes
ملابس صيفية

Night time

وقت الليل

bring a jacket
أحضر جاكيتًا

call to action
دعوة لاتخاذ إجراء

detailed description
وصف مفصل

احجز الآن

Book now: +20 10XXXXXXX

siwa@trip.com



Tips for making a leaflet

نصائح لصنع نشرة



T

A main heading is the big title at the top.

العنوان الرئيسي هو العنوان الكبير في الأعلى.

≡

A sub-heading is the smaller title.

العنوان الفرعي هو العنوان الأصغر.

🖼️

An image is a photo or drawing.

الصورة هي صورة فوتوغرافية أو رسم.

☰

A detailed description gives reasons to visit and advice on what to expect.

الوصف المفصل يقدم أسبابًا للزيارة ونصائح حول ما يمكن توقعه.

☎️

A call to action is an invitation.

الدعوة إلى اتخاذ إجراء هي دعوة.



Writing

ورقة عمل لكتابة موضوع

Lesson 4: Writing - A Blog

Topic: "A Visit to St. Catherine Mountain"



Part 1: Translate the sentences

1 نحن نزوى جبل سانت كاترين في سيناء.



الكلمات المساعدة:

tourists (سياح) | mountain (جبل)

الترجمة:

2 نستيقظ مبكراً لتسلق الجبل.



الكلمات المساعدة:

wake up (يستيقظ) | climb (يتسلق)

الترجمة:

3 الجو يكون بارداً ونحن نرتدي ملابس دافئة.



الكلمات المساعدة:

cold (بارد) | wear (يرتدي)

الترجمة:

4 نحن نرى صخوراً ملوثة ونلتقط صوراً رائعة.



الكلمات المساعدة:

rocks (صخور) | pictures (صور)

الترجمة:

5 نحن نتعلم عن تاريخ الدير القديم هناك.



الكلمات المساعدة:

learn (نتعلم) | monastery (دير)

الترجمة:



Part 2: Write the paragraph

"A Visit to St. Catherine"



الآن، قم بتجميع الجمل التي قمت بترجمتها بالأعلى واكتبها هنا في شكل موضوع متكامل. تذكر مسافة كلمة في بداية السطر الأول. وابدأ كل جملة بحرف كبير (Capital Letter). وضع نقطة (Full Stop) في نهاية كل جملة.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. I wrote a about my trip to South Sinai.

- a) prize b) blog post c) rock d) history

2. Many tourists come to Egypt for

- a) adventure b) night time c) sunset d) dessert

3. In the daytime, it's hot in the

- a) beach b) desert c) monastery d) sea

4. Koshari is a/an food in Egypt.

- a) fun b) historical c) local d) care

5. I bought some fruit from the market.

- a) old b) warm c) cold d) fresh

6. Don't forget to take a jacket, it's at night.

- a) warm b) hot c) fresh d) cold

7. You can your tickets online.

- a) book b) see c) enjoy d) swim

8. We visited an old and learned about its history.

- a) monastery b) nature c) plants d) adventure

9. We visited the Salt Lake and photos.

- a) brought b) swam c) took d) wore

10. In the desert, people can sit under the stars and enjoy the world.

- a) natural b) salt c) set d) price

2. Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

dates - desert - cold - book - salt

Many tourists visit Egypt in the summer. They ① trips to see the Salt Lake and enjoy the fresh air. At daytime, they walk in the ②, and at night time, they wear a jacket because it gets ③ They love tasting local food like sweet ④

3. Punctuate the following:

- along the way we saw camels and goats
- St. catherine Mountain is in South Sinai

4. Write a paragraph using the following guiding elements:

- Topic: A place in Egypt

General Exercises on Unit 4

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The Cairo is very tall. We can see Cairo from the top.
a. Museum b. Nile c. Tower d. Bazaar
2. People used giant to build the Pyramids.
a. towers b. stones c. oases d. trees
3. Tourists can ride at the Pyramids.
a. gifts b. history c. boats d. camels
4. The Egyptian Museum is full of
a. drinks b. camels c. gifts d. history
5. The post office is next the library.
a. in b. of c. to d. at
6. Doctors and nurses work in the
a. museum b. library c. post office d. hospital
7. People buy things at the
a. museum b. library c. hospital d. shopping mall
8. He is sitting front of the house.
a. to b. in c. at d. on

2. Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

[shopping mall - borrow - sick - post office - school]

There are different places in my town. Students go to (1) every morning to learn. They can (2) books from the library. When people feel (3), they go to the hospital. People enjoy going to the (4) It has many stores and restaurants.

[visitors - olive - visit - Lake - Oasis]

Siwa Oasis is an amazing place in Egypt. Many people (1) it every year to enjoy the nature. You can do many activities there. You can swim in the Salt (2) Siwa (3) is famous for the sweet dates. They are fresh from palm trees. It's also famous for its good (4) oil.

3. Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1. The toys are [behind] front of the box.
2. I couldn't see the dog because it was [between] the chair.
3. There's a tree [behind] of my house.
4. The museum is [between] to the library.
5. The bird is [in] the branch of the tree.
6. The lamp is [next] the laptop and the fan.
7. My dog hides [between] the bed.
8. Are there any apples [on] the fridge?
9. Plants grow next [of] the river.
10. Your hat is [between] your head, grandpa.
11. The glasses are [behind] the book and the TV.
12. There is a book [in] the shelf.
13. There are many buses [between] to the park.
14. The key was [next] the door, so I didn't see it.

4. Read the text and answer the questions:

Many tourists visit St. Catherine Mountain in South Sinai, Egypt. They wake up early to climb and wear warm clothes because it's cold. Along the way, they see colorful rocks and small plants, and some take pictures. At the top, they visit the old monastery and learn about its history. St. Catherine is a popular place for nature, adventure, and fun with friends and family. People can learn about history and enjoy the natural world.

• A. Choose the correct answer:

1. Tourists see colorful along the way.
a. flowers b. plants c. birds d. rocks
2. St. Catherine Monastery is
a. low b. near c. modern d. old

• B. Answer the following questions:

3. Where is St. Catherine Mountain?
4. What do tourists wear when they climb the mountain?

5. Punctuate the following:

1. This is my first time in Egypt
2. which places do you like to visit
3. the shopping mall has many stores
4. what places do you want to visit
5. He made a leaflet about siwa Oasis

6. Write a paragraph using the following guiding elements:

"Amazing places in Egypt"

Guiding elements: visit - pictures - gifts

"A visit to St. Catherine Mountain"

Guiding elements: warm clothes - adventure - old monastery



Important Paragraphs



Different jobs

engineer – design – patients

An **engineer** wears a **yellow helmet**.

He **designs** buildings.

A **nurse** wears a **blue uniform**.

She cares for **patients**.



A wildlife photographer

interesting – pictures – animals

My uncle is a **wildlife photographer**.

It is an **interesting** job.

He takes **pictures** of wild **animals**.



A voice-over actor

cartoons – little – characters

I'm a **voice-over actor**.

I make voices for **cartoons**.

I make **little** voices for small **characters**
and **loud** voices for **large** ones.



A firefighter

fire station – helmet – fight

A **firefighter** works at a **fire station**.

He wears a **thick uniform** and a **helmet**.

He **fights** fires.



Test on Unit 4

1. Listen and write (T) True or (F) False:

1. This is Roberto's second time in Egypt.
2. Roberto is sad to be in Egypt.
3. He plans to swim on the Nile River.
4. Egypt is full of amazing places.

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. People enjoy going to the where many shops sell different things.
a) shopping mall b) school c) hospital d) library
2. You can buy olive oil and sweet from Siwa Oasis.
a) clothes b) photos c) dates d) rocks
3. Tourists can ride at the Pyramids.
a) gifts b) history c) boats d) camels
4. The Egyptian Museum is full of
a) drinks b) camels c) gifts d) history

3. Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

Oasis - River - Bazaar - visit - full

I love visiting the Egyptian Museum in Cairo. It is ① of treasures. It is next to the Nile ② Many tour guides explain the history. After my ③ , I always go to the Khan Al-Khalili ④ I always enjoy my time there.

4. Read the text and answer the questions:

Ahmed enjoys visiting Aswan because it is full of natural and historical places. Every morning, he wears light clothes and walks along the Nile River. He loves seeing the colorful boats. Sometimes he visits the old monasteries or climbs small hills to see colorful rocks. In the evening, he watches the sunset and takes beautiful photos. Because Aswan is warm, Ahmed always brings water and wears a hat. At night, the weather gets cooler, so he carries a jacket. Aswan is his favorite place for adventure!

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The underlined pronoun "it" refers to

- a) the Nile River b) the sunset c) Aswan d) the adventure

2. Ahmed always brings water and wears a in the morning.

- a) jacket b) coat c) hat d) jumper

B. Answer the following questions:

3. Why does Ahmed enjoy visiting Aswan?

4. What does Ahmed do in the evening?

5. Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1. The fan is (in) the table and the chair.

2. The teacher is standing (next) of the board.

3. My friend sits (front) to me.

4. There is a picture (in) the door.

6. Punctuate the following:

1. which places do you like to visit

7. Write a paragraph using the following guiding elements:

• Topic: Amazing places in Egypt

Guiding words: Giza - treasures - history

5

Unit

A Day at Work



Speaking

- Discuss significance of different jobs/uniforms
- Use superlative adjectives in sentences



Listening

- Identify the roles of different jobs in a conversation
- Produce long vowel sounds with silent 'e'



Reading

- Answer comprehension questions about different jobs according to the information in a reading text
- Identify main ideas in a story setting



Writing

- Write non-fiction texts to reflect the components of a paragraph about jobs
- Provide a different ending to a story

Mr. Ahmed Hafez



556740737

Different Jobs

Key Vocabulary



engineer

مهندس



nurse

ممرض / ممرضة



police officer

ضابط شرطة



doctor

طبيب



firefighter

إطفائي / رجل إطفاء



grow up

يكبر / ينمو



job

وظيفة / عمل



costumes

أزياء تنكرية / ملابس خاصة بالمهن

Extra Vocabulary

No.	English	Arabic
1	students	طلاب
2	coat	معطف
3	uniform	زي موحد
4	cap	قبعة
5	helmet	خوذة
6	vest	سترة / فيست
7	sick	مرضى
8	people	ناس / أشخاص
9	health	صحة
10	design	يصمم

No.	English	Arabic
11	buildings	مباني
12	patients	مرضى
13	fires	حرائق
14	stop	يوقف / يخدم
15	save	ينقذ
16	important	هام
17	check	يفحص
18	care	يعتني بـ
19	morning	الصباح
20	wear	يرتدي

★ SUMMARY OF THE LESSON ★

- 1  I'm a doctor. أنا طبيبة.
- 2  I wear a white coat. أرتدي معطفاً أبيض.
- 3  I help sick people and check their health. أساعد المرضى وأفحص صحتهم.
- 4  I'm an engineer. أنا مهندس.
- 5  I design new buildings. أصمم مباني جديدة.
- 6  I'm a nurse. أنا ممرضة.
- 7  I help the doctors and care for the patients. أساعد الأطباء وأعتني بالمرضى.
- 8  I'm a firefighter. I stop fires and save people. أنا رجل إطفاء. أأخمّد الحرائق وأنقذ الناس.

★ IMPORTANT EXPRESSIONS & PREPOSITIONS ★

No.	Expression / Preposition	المعنى
1	wear a white coat	يرتدي معطفاً أبيض
2	check their health	يفحص صحتهم
3	design new buildings	يصمم مباني جديدة
4	care for patients	يعتني بالمرضى
5	stop fires	يُخمد الحرائق
6	save people	ينقذ الناس
7	at your job	في عملك
8	help sick people	يساعد المرضى

★ VERB CONJUGATIONS ★

No.	Present	Past	المعنى
1	wear	wore	يرتدي
2	help	helped	يساعد
3	check	checked	يفحص
4	design	designed	يصمم
5	care	cared	يعتني
6	stop	stopped	يوقف / يُخمد
7	save	saved	ينقذ
8	work	worked	يعمل

When I Grow Up...

4. Listen and read.

Ms. Hala and Future Jobs

- Ms. Hala:** Good morning, dear students!
Let's talk about your costumes.
- Sara:** I'm a **doctor**. I wear a white coat.
- Ms. Hala:** What do you do at your job?
- Sara:** I **help sick people** and check their health.
- Ali:** I'm an **engineer**. I wear a yellow helmet.
- Ms. Hala:** What do you do at your job?
- Ali:** I **design** new buildings.
- Talia:** I'm a **nurse**. I wear a blue uniform.
- Ms. Hala:** What do you do at your job?
- Talia:** I **help the doctors** and **care for the patients**.
- Omar:** I'm a **firefighter**. I wear a blue uniform.
- Ms. Hala:** What do you do at your job?
- Omar:** I **stop fires** and **save people**.
- Ms. Hala:** All your jobs are really important. Well done!

Sara - Doctor



Ali - Engineer



Talia - Nurse



Omar - Firefighter



5. Listen again and answer the questions.

- What are Ms. Hala and the students talking about?
- What does a nurse do?
- What does an engineer wear?
- Why is the job of a firefighter important?

Translation (الترجمة)

- يساعد الطبيب المرضى ويفحص صحتهم.
- يرتدي المهندس خوذة صفراء.
- تساعد الممرضة الأطباء وتهتم بالمرضى.
- يطفى رجل الإطفاء الحرائق وينقذ الناس.

Language Notes

1 Future & Ambition (التعبير عن المستقبل والطموح)

► When I grow up...

أسلوب شرطي زمني؛
عندما أكبر...؛
سأكون..

When I grow up,
I want to be
a doctor.



► Want to be + Job:

تستخدم للتعبير عن
المهنة المستقبلية
المرغوبة.

I want to be
an engineer
in the future.



2 Occupational Collocations (أفعال ومتلازمات المهن)

Doctor



- help sick people
(يساعد المرضى)
- check their health
(يفحص صحتهم)

Engineer



- design new
buildings
(يصمم مبانٍ جديدة)

Nurse



- help the doctors
(تساعد الأطباء)
- care for the patients
(تعتني بالمرضى)

Firefighter



- stop fires
(يخمد الحرائق)
- save people
(ينقذ الناس)

3 Work Uniforms (ملابس الوظائف)

نستخدم الفعل wear (يرتدي) مع أغطية الرأس والملابس الخاصة بالعمل.

Doctor



I wear a
white coat.
(أرتدي بالوطني أبيض)

Engineer



I wear a
yellow helmet.
(أرتدي خوذة هندسية صفراء)

Nurse



I wear a
blue uniform.
(أرتدي زيًا رسميًا أزرق)

Firefighter



I wear a
red helmet.
(أرتدي خوذة حمراء)



كل مهنة مهمة في حياتنا، فاختر ما تحبه واعمل بجد لتحقيق حلمك!

تذكر:

Exercises

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

(اختر الإجابة الصحيحة):

1. A/An wears a white coat.
a) teacher b) firefighter c) doctor d) engineer
2. A/An wears a white uniform and a cap.
a) nurse b) teacher c) police officer d) engineer
3. A/An wears a yellow helmet and a vest.
a) doctor b) nurse c) engineer d) firefighter
4. A/An wears a blue uniform and a red helmet.
a) driver b) diver c) firefighter d) teacher
5. A/An wears a blue uniform and a cap.
a) engineer b) nurse c) firefighter d) teacher
6. A doctor helps people.
a) smart b) clever c) strong d) sick
7. An engineer wears a yellow
a) cap b) hat c) helmet d) shorts
8. A firefighter stops
a) insects b) fires c) birds d) planes
9. A doctor people's health.
a) checks b) breaks c) mends d) drinks

2 Read and complete the text with the words from the box.

(اقرأ وأكمل النص بكلمات من المربع):

sick - helmet - engineer - nurse - white

Ms. Hala asks her students about their costumes.

Sara is a doctor and wears a 1) coat.

She helps 2) people.

Ali is an engineer with a yellow 3)

He designs buildings.

Talía is 4) in a blue uniform.



Writing

ورقة عمل لكتابة موضوع

Lesson 1: When I grow up...

Topic: "Jobs When I Grow Up"



Part 1: Translate the sentences

1 أنا أريد أن أكون طبيباً عندما أكبر.

الكلمات المساعدة:

doctor (طبيب) | grow up (أكبر)

الترجمة:

2 الطبيب يساعد الناس المرضى دائماً.

الكلمات المساعدة:

helps (يساعد) | sick people (الناس المرضى)

الترجمة:

3 المهندس يصمم مباني جديدة.

الكلمات المساعدة:

engineer (مهندس) | design (يصمم)

الترجمة:

4 الممرضة تعتني بالمرضى في المستشفى.

الكلمات المساعدة:

nurse (ممرضة) | care (تعتني)

الترجمة:

5 رجل الإطفاء يوقف الحرائق وينقذ الناس.

الكلمات المساعدة:

firefighter (رجل الإطفاء) | save (ينقذ)

الترجمة:



Part 2: Write the paragraph

"What I Want to Be"

الآن. قم بتجميع الجمل التي قمت بترجمتها بالأعلى واكتبها هنا في شكل موضوع متكامل. تذكر مسافة كلمة في بداية السطر الأول. وابدأ كل جملة بحرف كبير (Capital Letter). وضع نقطة (Full Stop) في نهاية كل جملة.



Exercises

1. Listen and write (T) True or (F) False:

1. A doctor helps sick people.
2. A firefighter teaches students.
3. A police officer keeps the city safe.
4. A firefighter puts out fires.

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. A checks people's health and helps them when they are sick.
a) doctor b) engineer c) firefighter d) farmer
2. An engineer new buildings.
a) cleans b) designs c) cuts d) saves
3. A firefighter people from danger.
a) teaches b) plays with c) saves d) checks
4. A nurse the patients at the hospital.
a) cares for b) builds c) paints d) drives

3. Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

stops - important - uniform - world - nurse

When I grow up, I want to be a nurse. A nurse wears a ① and helps sick people. My friend wants to be a firefighter. He ② fires and saves people. We think all jobs are ③ We want to help the ④ and make life better.

4. Read the text and answer the questions:

People do many jobs in the community. Doctors help sick people and check their health. Nurses care for patients. Firefighters stop fires and save people. Teachers help students learn new things. Each job is important. People work together to make life better. When you grow up, you can choose a job that helps others and makes you proud. Think about what you love, and work hard for your dream!

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Doctors help sick people and their health.
a) clean b) check c) close d) call

2. A stops fires and saves people.

a) nurse

b) teacher

c) driver

d) firefighter

B. Answer the following questions:

3. What do doctors do?

4. Who helps students learn?

5. Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1. Doctors (help) sick people.

2. My father (be) an engineer.

3. Nurses (care) for patients in the hospital.

4. Omar (stop) fires and saves people.

6. Punctuate the following:

1. where do you live

7. Write a paragraph using the following guiding elements:

- Topic: Your dream job
- Guiding questions:
 - What is your dream job?
 - Why do you like it?
 - What do you want to do in the future?

Jobs I Love!

Key Vocabulary



mentor

مرشد / موجه

wildlife
photographer

مصور حياه برية



puppets

دمى / عرائس متحركة

voice-over
actor

ممثل أداء صوتي / دوبلاج



jobs

وظائف



cartoons

أفلام كرتون



shows

عروض



characters

شخصيات

Extra Vocabulary

No.	English	Arabic
1	amazing	مذهل / رائع
2	helpful	مساعد / متعاون
3	shy	خجول
4	brave	شجاع
5	marks	درجات / علامات دراسية
6	interesting	ممتع / مشوق
7	faraway	بعيد / ناء
8	pictures	صور
9	smiles	ابتسامات
10	laughs	ضحكات

No.	English	Arabic
11	exciting	مثير / حماسي
12	voices	أصوات بشرية
13	high	عالي / مرتفع
14	low	منخفض
15	fast	سريع
16	slow	بطيء
17	enjoy	يستمتع بـ
18	camera	كاميرا
19	children	أطفال
20	guess	يخمن

★ SUMMARY OF THE LESSON ★

- 

1 Noha is a mentor.
نهى مرشدة.
- 

2 She helps students learn and grow.
تساعد الطلاب على التعلم والنمو.
- 

3 Amr is a wildlife photographer.
عمرو مصور للحياة البرية.
- 

4 He takes pictures of wild animals.
يلتقط صورًا للحيوانات البرية.
- 

5 Salma works with puppets to tell stories.
تعمل سلمى بالعرانس لتروي القصص.
- 

6 Children enjoy her shows.
يستمتع الأطفال بعروضها.
- 

7 Adel is a voice-over actor.
عادل ممثل أداء صوتي.
- 

8 He makes different voices for cartoons.
يؤدي أصواتًا مختلفة لشخصيات الكرتون.

★ IMPORTANT EXPRESSIONS & PREPOSITIONS ★

No.	Expression / Preposition	المعنى
1	learn and grow	يتعلم وينمو
2	get good marks	يحصل على درجات جيدة
3	wildlife photographer	مصور للحياة البرية
4	take pictures of	يلتقط صورًا لـ
5	faraway places	أماكن بعيدة
6	work with puppets	يعمل بالعرانس
7	voice-over actor	ممثل أداء صوتي
8	make voices for	يؤدي أصواتًا لـ

★ VERB CONJUGATIONS ★

No.	Present	Past	المعنى
1	help	helped	يساعد
2	learn	learned	يتعلم
3	grow	grew	ينمو
4	take	took	يلتقط
5	find	found	يجد
6	work	worked	يعمل
7	tell	told	يروي
8	make	made	يصنع / يؤدي

2. Read the text.

Four Amazing Jobs

Noha is a **mentor**. She does very kind and helpful work! She helps young students learn and grow. "I help shy students become brave," she says. "When they get good marks, it feels so nice. It makes me happy when they do well!"

Amr is a **wildlife photographer**. He has an interesting job! He takes pictures of wild animals. "I find the biggest lions and the smallest birds," he says. "I take great photos in faraway places. Sometimes, I wait a long time to get the best picture!"

Salma works with **puppets**. She has a great job! She uses puppets to tell stories. "I do many shows for children," she says. "I love seeing their big smiles and hearing their loud laughs. It's fun when children enjoy the show!"

Adel is a **voice-over actor**. He has an exciting job! He makes voices for cartoons. "I can make high voices and low voices," he says. "I talk very fast or very slow. I make little voices for small characters and loud voices for large ones!"



3. Read again and answer.

- 1 What does Noha do?
- 2 What does Amr take pictures of?
- 3 Why do children enjoy Salma's shows?
- 4 What can Adel do with his voice?

Translation (الترجمة)

- 1 تساعد نهى الطلاب الصغار على التعلم والنمو.
- 2 يلتقط عمرو صورًا للحيوانات البرية.
- 3 تستخدم سلمى الدمى لتحكي القصص للأطفال.
- 4 يستطيع عادل أن يصنع أصواتًا مختلفة للشخصيات.

Language Notes

1 Nature & Adventure Verbs (أفعال وتعبيرات الاستكشاف الطبيعي)

Wake up early to climb:

نسفوة **to + infinitive**
ليبيان الغرض أو السبب.

We wake up
early **to climb**
Mount Sinai.

Wear warm clothes:

متلازمة الطقس البارد؛
نرتدي ملابس دافئة
لحماية أجسامنا من البرد.

Wear **warm**
clothes because
it's cold.

Learn about history:

نتعلم عن التاريخ
والحضارات القديمة.

We **learn**
about history
in Sinai.

Enjoy the natural world:

نستمتع بالعالم الطبيعي
الجميل.

2 Grammar Structures (تراكيب لغوية هامة)

Because vs. Because of:

✓ **because** + كلمة

We wear warm clothes
because it's cold.

(السبب جملة كاملة)

✓ **because of** + اسم

The trip was great
because of the views.

(السبب اسم أو عبارة اسمية)

Along the way:

تعبير ظرفي يعني
"طوال الطريق" أو
"أثناء السير في الطريق".

We saw amazing
views **along**
the way.

A popular place for + noun:

مكان مشهور أو محبوب
لأجل شيء معين.

Mount Sinai is a
popular place for
nature and adventure.

MOUNT SINAI
A **popular place**
for nature
and adventure!

3 Blog Features (سمات كتابة المنشور الإلكتروني)

لكتابة منشور إلكتروني (Blog) مميز، يجب أن يحتوي على:

1 A Clear title

عنوان واضح



2 A Writer's name

اسم الكاتب



3 A Date

التاريخ



4 Pictures / Drawing

الصور التوضيحية



استخدام هذه التعبيرات والمفردات يجعل كتاباتك وحديثك أكثر ذقة وجاذبية!

تذكر



Writing

ورقة عمل لكتابة موضوع

Lesson 2: Jobs I Love

Topic: "Amazing Jobs"



Part 1: Translate the sentences

1 توجد وظائف مذهلة كثيرة حولنا.



الكلمات المساعدة:

amazing (مذهلة) | jobs (وظائف)

الترجمة:

2 المرشد يساعد الطلاب لكي يتعلموا.



الكلمات المساعدة:

mentor (مرشد) | students (لطلاب)

الترجمة:

3 مصور الحياة البرية يلتقط صوراً للحيوانات.



الكلمات المساعدة:

photographer (مصور) | animals (حيوانات)

الترجمة:

4 العروض بالدمى تسعد الأطفال كثيراً.



الكلمات المساعدة:

puppets (دمى) | children (أطفال)

الترجمة:

5 ممثل الأداء الصوتي يصنع أصواتاً للرسوم المتحركة.



الكلمات المساعدة:

voice-over (أداء صوتي) | cartoons (رسوم متحركة)

الترجمة:



Part 2: Write the paragraph

"Interesting Jobs"



الآن، قم بتجميع الجمل التي قمت بترجمتها بالأعلى واكتبها هنا في شكل موضوع متكامل. نذكر مسافة كلمة في بداية السطر الأول. وابدأ كل جملة بحرف كبير (Capital Letter). وضع نقطة (Full Stop) في نهاية كل جملة.

Superlative Adjectives

صفات التفضيل



- We use the superlative adjectives to show the greatest degree of something.

- نستخدم صفات التفضيل لإظهار الدرجة القصوى لشيء ما.

Making superlative form with short adjectives

تكوين صيغة التفضيل مع الصفات القصيرة

- To make superlative forms with short adjectives, we use the following:

- لتكوين صيغ التفضيل مع الصفات القصيرة، نستخدم الآتي:

the + adjective + -est/-st/-iest ...

-est

- We add **-est** to the end of most adjectives:

tall → **the tallest**

- نضيف **-est** إلى نهاية معظم الصفات.



★ **Ex:** This tree is **the tallest** tree in the park.

-st

- When an adjective ends in **-e**, we add **-st** to the end of the adjective:

nice → **the nicest**

- عندما تنتهي الصفة بـ **-e**، نضيف **-st** لنهاية الصفة.

★ **Ex:** Mona is **the nicest** friend I have.





-iest

If an adjective ends in a consonant and **-y**, we change **-y** to **-i** and add **-est** to the end of the adjective: – **happy** → **the happiest**

إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف ساكن و **-y**، فإننا نغير **-y** إلى **-i**، ونضيف **-est** إلى نهاية الصفة.

Ex: Nora is **the happiest** girl in the class.



Spelling Rule

قاعدة تهجئة

- When an adjective ends in a vowel and a consonant, we usually double the consonant before adding **-est** to the end:

عندما تنتهي الصفة بحرف متحرك وحرف ساكن، فإننا عادة نضاعف الحرف الساكن قبل إضافة **-est** في النهاية.

big + g + est → the biggest

Ex: I find **the biggest** lions.



Tryout

Read and complete the table:

اقرأ وأكمل الجدول:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
1.	taller	the tallest
big	2.	3.
heavy	4.	the heaviest
nice	5.	6.
7.	greater	8.

Exercises

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

(اختر الإجابة الصحيحة):

1. My grandpa is the person I know.
a) wiser b) wiser than c) wisest d) wise
2. Ahmed told us the story at the party.
a) funniest b) funny c) funnier d) fun
3. August is the month of the year.
a) hot b) hotter than c) hottest d) hotter
4. Ms. Mona is the person in my school.
a) kind b) kindest c) kinder d) kinder than
5. My father takes the photos.
a) as great b) great c) greater d) greatest
6. I have the box.
a) heavy b) heavier c) heaviest d) heavier than
7. He waits a very long time to get the photo.
a) good b) bad c) better d) best
8. This tree is the tree in the park.
a) taller b) tall c) tallest d) taller than
9. I find the lions.
a) big b) bigger c) biggest d) bigger than

2 Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets.

(اقرأ واكتب الشكل الصحيح:
لللمة بين الأقواس):

1. Heba is the (tall) girl in the class.
2. Safia is the (kinder) teacher in our school.
3. My uncle grows the (tall) trees.
4. The elephant is the (bigger) animal.
5. Anas is the (nice) person in my class.
6. My grandpa is (an) oldest in the family.
7. Amira is the (funny) girl.
8. February is the (shorter) month.
9. My grandma is the (wise) person I know.
10. My son is the (cleverer) student in the class.

Exercises

1. Listen and write (T) True or (F) False:

1. Hala helps students to be fast.
2. Omar takes pictures of animals.
3. Rana makes shows for doctors.
4. Sami changes his voice in cartoons.

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The takes photos of wild animals.
a) mentor b) voice-over actor c) wildlife photographer d) teacher
2. A helps students learn and grow.
a) mentor b) puppet artist c) photographer d) singer
3. We use to tell stories in shows for children.
a) cameras b) puppets c) birds d) photos
4. A makes high and low voices for cartoons.
a) doctor b) wildlife photographer c) mentor d) voice-over actor

3. Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

students - animals - voices - shows - pictures

Some people have fun jobs. Laila is a mentor. She helps ① to feel strong and happy. Kareem is a photographer. He takes ② of wild ③ Yara is a voice-over actor. She makes funny ④ for cartoons. They all love their special jobs!

4. Read the text and answer the questions:

Many people have special jobs. Mariam is a swimming coach. She teaches children how to swim safely. Tarek is a tour guide. He shows visitors beautiful places in Egypt and tells them stories. Dina is an artist. She paints large pictures of nature. Each person loves their job because they help people learn, enjoy, and discover new things.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Mariam is a coach.
a) swimming b) drawing c) cooking d) reading
2. Dina paints pictures of nature.

a) small

b) funny

c) large

d) short

B. Answer the following questions:

3. What does Mariam teach children?

4. What is Tarek's job?

5. Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:1. Ahmed is the (**tall**) in the class.2. This bag is (**big**) than the other one.3. My cat is (**smaller**) my dog.4. Her bag is the (**heavy**) bag.5. My grandpa is the (**wise**) person I know.6. Ahmed told us the (**funny**) story at the party.7. August is the (**hot**) month of the year.**6. Punctuate the following:**

1. my friend is a photographer

7. Write a paragraph using the following guiding elements:

• Topic: The job of a wildlife photographer

• Guiding questions: What does he do?

• Where does he work? Why is this job interesting?

The Last House

Key Vocabulary



skilled carpenter

نجار ماهر



furniture

أثاث



wooden chairs

كراسي خشبية



windows

نوافذ / شبابيك



door

باب



keys

مفاتيح



regret

ندم



carelessly

بإهمال / بدون إتقان

Extra Vocabulary

No.	English	Arabic
1	house	بيت / منزل
2	tables	طاولات / تراكيزات
3	build	بيني
4	gift	هدية
5	weak wood	خشب ضعيف
6	poor work	عمل رديء / غير متقن
7	repair	يصلح
8	nail	مسمار
9	hammered	دق بالمطرقة
10	village king	ملك القرية

No.	English	Arabic
11	admired	أعجب بـ
12	retire	يتماشي / يتقاعد
13	crooked	ملتو / غير مستقيم
14	kindly	بلطف
15	shock	صدمة
16	board	لوح خشبي
17	hottest	الأكثر حرارة
18	kind	لطيف / طيب
19	heavy	ثقيل
20	photos	صور

★ SUMMARY OF THE LESSON ★

- 1  Sami was a skilled carpenter. كان سامي نجارًا ماهرًا.
- 2  He built strong houses. كان يبني منازل قوية.
- 3  People liked his work. أحب الناس عمله.
- 4  The king asked Sami to build one last house. طلب الملك من سامي أن يبني منزلًا أخيرًا.
- 5  Sami used weak wood. استخدم سامي خشبًا ضعيفًا.
- 6  The king gave the house to Sami. أعطى الملك المنزل لسامي.
- 7  Sami felt sorry for his work. شعر سامي بالندم على عمله.
- 8  Sami promised to do his best. وعد سامي أن يبذل أفضل ما لديه.

★ EXPRESSIONS & PREPOSITIONS ★

No.	Expression / Preposition	المعنى
1	skilled carpenter	نجار ماهر
2	build strong houses	يبني منازل قوية
3	wooden furniture	أثاث خشبي
4	one last house	منزل أخير
5	weak wood	خشب ضعيف
6	as a gift	كهدية
7	feel sorry	يشعر بالندم
8	do his best	يبذل أفضل ما لديه

★ VERB CONJUGATIONS ★

No.	Present	Past	المعنى
1	build	built	يبني
2	live	lived	يعيش
3	like	liked	يحب
4	ask	asked	يطلب
5	use	used	يستخدم
6	give	gave	يعطي
7	feel	felt	يشعر
8	promise	promised	يعد

Story Time - "The Last House"

4. Listen and read.

- Sami was a **skilled carpenter** who lived in a quiet village. For many years, he built **strong** houses and beautiful **furniture**. People admired his work, and some traveled from far away just to see his **wooden chairs** and **tables**.
- After a lifetime of hard work, Sami grew tired. He decided it was time to rest and stop building. But before he could retire, the village king came to him with a request.
- "Please **build** one last house," the king said. "It will be your final **gift** to the village."
- Sami agreed, but his heart was not in it. He used **weak wood**. He didn't check the **windows** or the **doors**. The windows didn't fit. The doors were crooked. The house looked nothing like his usual careful work.
- When the house was finished, Sami gave the **keys** to the king. The king smiled kindly and said, "This house is for you, Sami. It's a gift for all your wonderful work over the years."
- Sami stood in shock. His own **poor work** was now his home. His face turned red with **regret**. He had built this house **carelessly**—and now he had to live in it.
- From that day on, Sami promised to always give his best, no matter how tired or busy he felt. He slowly **repaired** the house, **board** by board, and made it strong and beautiful again.
- And with each **nail** he **hammered**, Sami remembered who he truly was.



5. Listen again and answer.

- What was Sami's job?
- Why did the king ask Sami to build one last house?
- What mistakes did Sami make when he built the house?
- What lesson did Sami learn at the end of the story?

Translation (الترجمة)

- سامي كان نجارًا ماهرًا.
- بنى سامي منازل قوية وأثاثًا جميلًا.
- استخدم سامي خشبًا ضعيفًا في البيت الأخير.
- أصلح سامي المنزل وجعله قويًا مرة أخرى.

Language Notes

1 Adverbs & Time Expressions (التعبيرات السياقية للزمن والحال)

► After a lifetime of hard work:

تعبير سردي يعني
بعد قضاء عمرٍ كاملٍ
من العمل الشاق.

After a lifetime
of hard work,
the old carpenter
finally finished
his house.



► It was time to + infinitive:

تعبير يُستخدم لبيان
حلول وقت فعل
شيء ما.

It was **time**
to rest and
enjoy the
peaceful life.



► Carelessly:

ظرف حال (Adverb)
يُصِف طريقة أداء الفعل:
بمعنى "بإهمال /
بدون إتقان".

He built this
house
carelessly,
and it wasn't
very strong.



2 Carpentry Terms (مصطلحات مهنة النجارة)

Skilled carpenter:

نجار ماهر.



Build / Repair:

- **build** houses
(يُبنى بيوتاً)
- **repaired** the
house
(أصلح البيت)



Hammered a nail:

متلازمة بدوية ثابتة
تعني "دَقَّ مسماراً"
بإستخدام الشاكوش.



Board by board:

تعبير ظرفي يعني
"لوحاً تلو الآخر"
ليُبين التدرج
والإتقان.



النجار الماهر لا يستعجل العمل. بل يبني ويصلح بمهارة واهتمام.
لوحاً تلو الآخر، حتى يصبح عمله قوياً وجَميلاً.





Writing

ورقة عمل لكتابة موضوع



Lesson 3: Story Time - The Last House

Topic: "The Skilled Carpenter"

Part 1: Translate the sentences

1 سامي كان نجاراً ماهراً في القرية.

الكلمات المساعدة:

carpenter (نجار) | skilled (ماهر)

الترجمة:

2 هو بنى منازل قوية وأثاثاً جميلاً.

الكلمات المساعدة:

houses (منازل) | furniture (أثاث)

الترجمة:

3 الملك طلب منه بناء منزل أخير.

الكلمات المساعدة:

king (ملك) | build (بناء)

الترجمة:

4 سامي بنى المنزل الأخير بإهمال.

الكلمات المساعدة:

last house (المنزل الأخير) | carelessly (باهمال)

الترجمة:

5 هو شعر بالندم وقام بإصلاح المنزل.

الكلمات المساعدة:

regret (ندم) | repaired (أصلح)

الترجمة:

Part 2: Write the paragraph

"The Carpenter's Story"



الآن، قم بتجميع الجمل التي قمت بترجمتها بالأعلى واكتبها هنا في شكل موضوع متكامل. تذكر مسافة كلمة في بداية السطر الأول. وابدأ كل جملة بحرف كبير (Capital Letter). وضع نقطة (Full Stop) في نهاية كل جملة.



- When silent “-e” comes at the end of a word after one consonant, it makes the vowel before it a long vowel. This is like “rope” and “slide”.

- عندما يأتي الحرف الصامت “-e” في نهاية الكلمة بعد حرف ساكن واحد، فإنه يجعل الحرف المتحرك الذي يسبقه حرفاً متحركاً طويلاً. وهذا مثل “rope” و “slide”.

Long vowels with silent ‘-e’

الأصوات المتحركة الطويلة مع حرف “-e” الصامت

Long a



face

وجه



gate

بوابة

Long i



nine

تسعة



slide

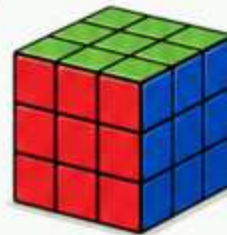
زُلَّة (زحليقة)

Long u



flute

فلوت / ناي



cube

مكعب

Long o



rope

حبل



stone

حجر

Exercises

1. Listen and write (T) True or (F) False:

1. Lena was asked to paint a wall at school.
2. She painted the wall slowly and carelessly.
3. Everyone saw the beautiful work.
4. Lena learned to always do her best.

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. If you to do something, it means that you will definitely do it.
a) hammer b) promise c) built d) dislike
2. Sami was a carpenter. He is good at making chairs and tables.
a) careless b) bad c) skilled d) poor
3. The box is This means it is made of wood.
a) gold b) wooden c) silver d) plastic
4. The shirt is It is the right size.
a) fit b) hit c) sit d) large
5. My friend gave me a on my birthday.
a) house b) gift c) space d) sun
6. Sami used weak to build the house.
a) water b) paper c) wood d) air
7. The story teaches us to do our when tired.
a) best b) worst c) slowest d) cheapest

3. Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

wood - house - doors - chairs - strong

Mostafa is a young carpenter. He builds a small ① in the village. He uses good ② He makes ③ and a nice ④ Everyone likes his work because it is neat and beautiful.

4. Read the text and answer the questions:

Karim works as a carpenter in a big town. He uses wood to make tables and beds. People like his work because it is strong and neat. One day, he made a gift for his friend: a small wooden chair. His friend was happy when he saw the chair. He thanked Karim and said to him "You are the best carpenter".

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Karim works in a big

a) school b) hospital c) town d) farm

2. What did Karim make for his friend?

a) a table b) a bed c) a chair d) a door

B. Answer the following questions:

3. What is Karim's job?

.....

4. What does he use to make furniture?

.....

5. Write a paragraph using the following guiding elements:

- Topic: A carpenter
- Guiding questions: What does a carpenter do?
- What tools does he use? Where does he work?

.....

.....

Key Vocabulary



protective uniform

زي واق



equipment

معدات / أدوات



water hoses

خراطيم المياه



ladders

سلالم



oxygen tanks

أنابيب أكسجين



saving lives

إنقاذ الأرواح



dangerous

خطير



non-fiction

واقعي / غير خيالي

Extra Vocabulary

No.	English	Arabic
1	firefighter	رجل إطفاء
2	fire station	محطة الإطفاء
3	fire truck	سيارة الإطفاء
4	alarm	جرس الإنذار
5	danger	خطر
6	tools	أدوات
7	stripes	خطوط / أشرطة
8	helmet	خوذة

No.	English	Arabic
9	rings	يرن
10	team	فريق
11	community	المجتمع
12	hero	بطل
13	proud	فخور
14	difference	اختلاف / تميز
15	information	معلومات
16	true	حقيقي / صحيح

★ SUMMARY OF THE LESSON ★

- 1  Omar is a firefighter. عمر رجل إطفاء.
- 2  He wears a protective uniform. يرتدي زيًا واقياً.
- 3  He checks his equipment every day. يفحص معداته كل يوم.
- 4  He puts on his helmet. يرتدي خوذته.
- 5  He helps people in danger. يساعد الناس في الخطر.
- 6  He fights fires quickly. يطفئ الحرائق بسرعة.
- 7  He saves many lives. ينقذ الكثير من الأرواح.
- 8  Omar loves his job. عمر يحب عمله.

★ EXPRESSIONS & PREPOSITIONS ★

No.	Expression / Preposition	المعنى
1	firefighter	رجل إطفاء
2	protective uniform	زي واقٍ
3	check equipment	يفحص المعدات
4	put on	يرتدي
5	in danger	في خطر
6	fight fires	يطفئ الحرائق
7	save lives	ينقذ الأرواح
8	every day	كل يوم

★ VERB CONJUGATIONS ★

No.	Present	Past	المعنى
1	wear	wore	يرتدي
2	check	checked	يفحص
3	put	put	يرتدي / يضع
4	help	helped	يساعد
5	fight	fought	يطفئ / يقاتل
6	save	saved	ينقذ
7	love	loved	يحب
8	work	worked	يعمل



Heroes Who Fight Fires

الأبطال الذين يكافحون الحرائق

My neighbor, Omar, is a firefighter at our local fire station. He wears a thick **protective** uniform with bright yellow **stripes** and a heavy **helmet** to keep him safe. Every day at the station, he checks his **equipment** and keeps the big red fire truck ready. He also makes sure everything is clean and in the right place. When the alarm rings, he quickly puts on his equipment and rides the truck with his team to help people in **danger**. He uses special tools like water **hoses**, ladders, and oxygen tanks to fight fires and save people. Omar says the part he likes most about his job is saving lives and protecting our community. The work is dangerous, but he's proud to be a firefighter because he likes helping others and making a difference.



جاري غمر رجل إطفاء في مركز الإطفاء المحلي. يرتدي زياً واقياً سميكاً بخطوط صفراء زاهية وخوذة ثقيلة للحفاظ على سلامته. يفحص معداته يومياً في المركز، ويحافظ على جاهزية شاحنة الإطفاء الحمراء الكبيرة. كما يتأكد من نظافة كل شيء ووجوده في مكانه الصحيح. عندما يرن جرس الإنذار، يرتدي معداته بسرعة ويقود الشاحنة مع فريقه لمساعدة الأشخاص المعرضين للخطر. يستخدم أدوات خاصة مثل خرطوم المياه والسلالم وخزانات الأكسجين لمكافحة الحرائق وإنقاذ الناس. يقول غمر إن أكثر ما يحبه في وظيفته هو إنقاذ الأرواح وحماية مجتمعنا. العمل مخوف بالمخاطر، لكنه فخور بكونه رجل إطفاء لأنه يحب مساعدة الآخرين وإحداث اختلاف.



Tips for writing a non-fiction paragraph about a job

نصائح لكتابة فقرة غير خيالية عن وظيفة



• When you write a non-fiction paragraph about a job, answer these questions:

عند كتابة فقرة غير خيالية عن وظيفة، أجب عن هذه الأسئلة لمساعدتك:

– Is the information true?

• هل المعلومات صحيحة؟

– Did I make anything up?

• هل ألفت أي شيء؟



A non-fiction writing should include the following:

يجب أن تتضمن الكتابة غير الخيالية (الواقعية) ما يلي:

1 an introductory sentence.

جملته افتتاحية.

Ex: My neighbor, Omar, is a firefighter at our local fire station.

2 details that are all true.

تفاصيل وتكون كلها حقيقية.

Ex: He wears a thick protective uniform with bright yellow stripes.

• adjectives.

صفات

Ex: "thick", "special tools", "big red fire truck"

• a closing sentence.

جملة ختامية

Ex: The work is dangerous, but he's proud to be a firefighter.

- Origami is an art form that is made by folding paper to make shapes, animals, or objects.

الأوريغامي هو شكل فني يتم عن طريق طي الورق لصنع الأشكال أو الحيوانات أو الأشياء.



- Origami is the Japanese art of paper folding. We can create amazing things with just paper!

الأوريغامي هو فن طي الورق الياباني. يمكننا صنع أشياء رائعة باستخدام الورق فقط!



• To make an origami, you need ...

لصنع أوريغامي، ستحتاج إلى...



colored paper squares. مربعات ورقية ملونة.
scissors. مقص.
markers. أقلام تحديد.
glue. غراء.
a ruler. مسطرة.



Tips for making an origami نصائح لصنع أوريغامي



- 1 Choose a job like a (doctor, teacher, nurse). اختر وظيفة (مثل طبيب، مدرس، ممرضة).
- 2 Pick colored paper for the uniform. اختيار ورق ملون للزي الموحد.
- 3 Follow the folding instructions. اتبع تعليمات الطي.
- 4 Add details using markers (like glasses, a watch). إضافة التفاصيل باستخدام أقلام التحديد (نظارة، ساعة).

Exercises

1. Listen and write (T) True or (F) False:

1. Hany is a lazy firefighter.
2. He works at a police station.
3. He wears a strong uniform and a big helmet.
4. He loves his job and wasting lives.

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Firefighters wear a to keep them safe.
a) school bag b) uniform c) protective uniform d) T-shirt
2. The fire truck is always ready at the
a) post office b) fire station c) train station d) shop
3. Firefighters use to put out the fire.
a) books b) water hoses c) tables d) ropes
4. The rings when there is danger.
a) computer b) phone c) alarm d) fan

3. Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

helmet - boots - uniform - team - help

Ali is a firefighter. He wears a special ① and black ②
He also puts on his ③ to protect his head. He works with his ④
..... to help people in danger.

4. Read the text and answer the questions:

Sara saw a fire truck near her school. The firefighters were wearing uniforms and helmets. They were not fighting fires, but they were teaching children how to stay safe. Sara learned how to stop, drop, and roll if her clothes catch fire. She was happy and thanked them.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Sara saw the fire truck
a) at home b) at the market c) near her school d) in the park
2. The firefighters were

- a) fighting fires b) cleaning the truck c) teaching safety d) sleeping

B. Answer the following questions:

3. What were the firefighters wearing?

.....

4. What did Sara learn to do if her clothes catch fire?

.....

5. Write a paragraph ofusing the following guiding elements:

• Topic: A firefighter

• Guiding questions: 1- Where does he work?

2- What does he do when there is a fire? 3- Why is his job important?

.....

.....

General Exercises on Unit 5

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Nabila is a/an

- a. doctor b. teacher c. nurse d. engineer

2. She works in a big hospital in

- a. Alexandria b. Cairo c. Giza d. Port Said

3. She wears a uniform.

- a. yellow b. blue c. red d. pink

4. Nabila is very and helpful.

- a. fast b. smart c. tall d. kind

5. A/An nurse at the hospital.

- a. to work b. work c. works d. working

6. I want to be an engineer when I up.

- a. to grow b. growing c. grow d. grows

7. The wears a white uniform and a cap.

- a. guide b. farmer c. police officer d. teacher

8. Yesterday, firefighters worked two hours to stop the

- a. job b. fire c. lesson d. race

9. August is the month of the year.

- a. hot b. hotter c. hotter than d. hottest

10. Today is coldest day of the year.

- a. then b. the c. that d. this

11. My brother is the player.

- a. fast b. faster than c. fastest d. faster

12. The lion is the animal.

- a. stronger b. strongest c. strong d. stronger than

13. The word "....." means to be the right size.

- a. strong b. fit c. loud d. heavy

14. The carpenter the door of my house.

- a. repaired b. slept c. planted d. heard

15. Who is the boy? - Ahmed.

- a. tallest b. as tall c. tall d. taller

16. The subject is English.

- a. easy b. easier c. as easy d. easiest

17. A fights fires.

- a. nurse b. police officer c. carpenter d. firefighter

18. My grandpa uses a long to water his garden.

- a. hall b. hose c. house d. hole

19. Cars are than buses.

- a. fast b. faster c. as fast d. fastest

20. What is the subject?

- a. easy b. easiest c. as easy d. easier

2. Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

[long - lions - job - faraway - animals]

This is my uncle, Amr. He takes pictures of wild (1) in nature. He finds the biggest (2) and the smallest birds. He takes great photos in (3) places. Sometimes, he waits for a very (4) time to get the best picture. He likes wild animals and being in nature.

[gift - wood - carpenter - bad - repaired]

Sami was a skilled (1) who lived in a quiet village. When the king asked him to build one last house, Sami did poor work and used weak (2) Later, he knew the house was a (3) for him. Sami felt regret. He promised to always do his best, no matter how tired or busy he felt. He slowly (4) the house.

[ready - fire - saved - truck - house]

Yesterday was a strange day in my neighborhood. There was a fire in my neighbor's (1) My dad called the fire station. The firefighters arrived quickly in their big red fire (2) They took ten minutes to stop the (3) They (4) our lives. They are heroes.

3. Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1. Hatem is the (**smart**) student in our class.
2. Hurghada is the (**nice**) place for diving.
3. Which animal is (**than**) fastest?
4. I think turtles are the (**slow**).
5. My bag is the (**heavier**) bag.
6. My teacher is the (**great**) one.
7. The giraffe is (**then**) tallest animal.

8. My grandpa is the (kinder) person.
9. I need the (nice) bike for my child.
10. What is the (small) bird in the world?
11. She is the (short) girl in the class.
12. This song is (then) slowest in the show.
13. The Nile River is (long) river in the world.
14. She has (that) shortest hair in the class.
15. Farah is the (young) girl in the team.
16. What is the (cold) country in the world?
17. She bought the (nice) dress.
18. It's the (big) turtle.
19. He sells the (cheap) sandwiches.
20. The farm is (then) quietest place.
21. This book is the (old) in our school library.

6. Punctuate the following

1. what do you do at your job

.....

2. engineers wear a yellow helmet

.....

3. a wildlife photographer is an interesting job

.....

4. i want to work with puppets

.....

5. he promised to do his best at work

.....

6. what is your father's job

.....

7. i'm proud to be a firefighter

.....

8. what makes your uncle a hero

.....



Important Paragraphs



Different jobs

engineer – design – patients

An **engineer** wears a **yellow helmet**.

He **designs** buildings.

A **nurse** wears a **blue uniform**.

She cares for **patients**.



A wildlife photographer

interesting – pictures – animals

My uncle is a **wildlife photographer**.

It is an **interesting** job.

He takes **pictures** of wild **animals**.



A voice-over actor

cartoons – little – characters

I'm a **voice-over actor**.

I make voices for **cartoons**.

I make **little** voices for small **characters**
and **loud** voices for **large** ones.



A firefighter

fire station – helmet – fight

A **firefighter** works at a **fire station**.

He wears a **thick uniform** and a **helmet**.

He **fights** fires.



Test on Unit 5

1. Listen and write (T) True or (F) False:

- Ahmed is a
a) doctor b) teacher c) firefighter d) dentist
- He rides the when there is a fire.
a) taxi b) fire truck c) bike d) bus
- He wears a helmet and a uniform.
a) colorful b) protective c) old d) heavy
- Ahmed is very
a) lazy b) sad c) brave d) tired

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- The helps the doctor and takes care of the patients.
a) pilot b) engineer c) nurse d) cook
- My uncle is a/an He designs big houses and tall buildings.
a) mentor b) teacher c) farmer d) engineer

3. Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

uniform - car - firefighter - station - people

Ali is a brave ① He works at the fire ② He wears a thick ③ He saves ④ when there is a fire.

4. Read the text and answer the questions:

Omar is the biggest firefighter in his team. He carries oxygen tanks and water hoses. Omar drives the fire truck very fast. He loves his job because he likes saving lives. At the fire station, he cleans the ladders and checks the fire truck. Omar is the bravest firefighter in the city.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- Omar is the firefighter in his team.
a) smallest b) big c) small d) biggest
- Omar carries oxygen tanks and water

- a) blocks b) ladders c) hoses d) truck

• B. Answer the following questions:

3. Why does Omar love his job?

.....

4. What does Omar carry when he goes to a fire?

.....

5. Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1. This is the (**big**) ladder in the fire station.
2. Omar is the (**strong**) firefighter in his team.
3. Hany is (**brave**) than the other firefighters.
4. My car is the (**fast**) in my street.

6. Punctuate the following:

1. the engineer builds big bridges

.....

7. Write a paragraph using the following guiding words:

- Topic: A job you like
- Guiding words: mentor - shy - love

.....

.....

6

Unit

The Hundred Dresses



Speaking

- Express their favorite character in the story
- Discuss the moral lessons of a story

- يعبرون عن شخصيتهم المفضلة في القصة
- يناقشون الدروس الأخلاقية المستفادة من القصة



Reading

- Answer questions about the story setting, character, and events
- Identify the elements of a story
- Answer critical questions based on the story's events

- أجب عن أسئلة حول خلفية القصة، والشخصيات، والأحداث
- أحدد عناصر القصة
- أجب عن أسئلة مهمة بناءً على أحداث القصة



Writing

- Write a letter based on the story's events

- أكتب رسالة بناءً على أحداث القصة



Listening

- Understand the sequence of events in a narrated story

- أفهم تسلسل الأحداث في القصة المروية



Story Map

خريطة القصة



The story is about a girl named Wanda who wears the same dress to school every day. Her classmates annoy her. Later, she wins a drawing competition with one hundred beautiful dress drawings. Her classmates feel sorry and learn to be kind to others.

تدور القصة حول فتاة تدعى وانداء، ترتدي نفس الفستان كل يوم إلى المدرسة. تزعمها زميلاتها في الصف. لاحقاً، تفوز في مسابقة رسم بمائة رسم جميلة للفساتين. يشعر زميلاتها بالأسف ويتعلمون أن يكونوا لطفاء مع الآخرين.



Characters

الشخصيات



Wanda



Peggy



Maddie



Miss Mason



Setting

مكان الأحداث

The school

المدرسة



The moral of the story

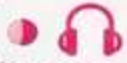
العبرة (الدرس المستفاد) من القصة

Kindness matters more than appearance.

We shouldn't judge others by their appearance.

اللطف أهم من المظهر. لا ينبغي أن نحكم على الآخرين من خلال مظهرهم.





Listen, look, and repeat:



dress

فستان



closet

خزانة



playground

ملعب



competition

مسابقة



drawings

رسومات



medal

ميدالية



sign

يوقع



letter

خطاب



announce

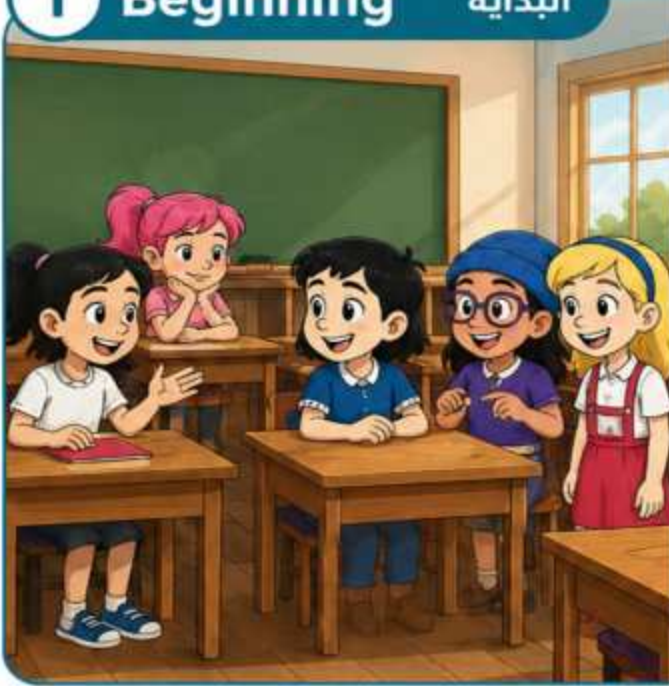
يُعلن



winner

فائز

1 Beginning البداية



Wanda was a **quiet** girl at a small school who wore the same **faded dress** every day. She said she had a **hundred beautiful dresses** at home. Popular girls, especially Peggy and Maddie, **annoyed** her daily. Maddie felt **uncomfortable** with the annoying, but she stayed **silent** so she wouldn't lose Peggy's friendship.

كانت واندرا فتاة هادئة في مدرسة صغيرة. ترتدي نفس القستان الباهت كل يوم. قالت إن لديها مائة قستان جميل في المنزل. كانت الفتيات المشهورات، وخاصة بيجي ومادي، تزعجها يوميًا. كانت مادي تشعر بعدم الارتياح من الإزعاج، لكنها التزمت الصمت لكي لا تفقد صداقة بيجي.

2 Middle الوسط



Miss Mason announced the school's **annual drawing competition**. The walls were soon filled with a **hundred beautiful dress drawings**. Wanda drew all of them. She won the competition, but she was **absent** and didn't receive her medal.

أعلنت الأنسة ميسون عن مسابقة الرسم السنوية للمدرسة. سرعان ما امتلأت الجدران بمائة رسمه قستانين جميلة. رسمتها واندرا جميعها. فازت بالمسابقة، لكنها تغيبت ولم تتسلم ميداليتها.

3 End النهاية



Wanda moved to the big city with her family because of **unkindness** she faced. Peggy and Maddie felt **guilty**. They wrote her an **apology letter**. The experience **changed** them.

انتقلت واندرا إلى المدينة الكبيرة مع عائلتها بسبب قسوة المعاملة التي شعرت بها من الآخرين. شعرت بيجي ومادي بالذنب. كتبنا لها خطاب اعتذار. غيرت هذه التجربة حياتهما.

متوفر مذكرات جميع المراحل 2027

منهج انجليش و كونكت بلس و هاللو بلس

مذكرات تأسيس

مذكرات تسميع

مذكرات مهارات

جرامر و براجراف

باسم ورقم المعلم pdf

من خلال رقم الواتس

01556740737

موقع الدكتور محمد رزق التعليمي



امسح الباركود بالموبيل لتثبيت
التطبيق وتحميل كل الملازم مجاناً وبسرعة



حمل التطبيق الآن



كورسات ونتائج امتحانات



ملازم ثانوي



ملازم اعدادي



ملازم ابتدائي



موقع الدكتور محمد رزق
Dr. Mo. RIZK



D.M.RAZK

موقع الدكتور محمد رزق معلم الكيمياء التعليمي